



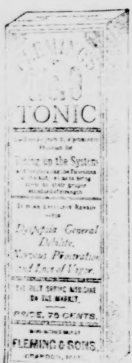
Brandon Mail

VOL. 16, NO. 17.

BRANDON, MAN., THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1897.

FIVE CENTS.

The Sale of No. 9 Tonic is increasing every day.



There must be good reason for this. The reasons are these:
IT IS THE BEST BLOOD BUILDER, making new rich blood.
IT STRENGTHENS THE NERVES, extracting Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.
IT RENOVATES WHOLE SYSTEM, as no other medicine does.
That's why so many people take it, AND SWEAR BY IT.
75 cents a bottle.

Flemings' Drug Store,

BRANDON, MAN.

Brandon Machine Works Co.

Tenth Street, Brandon.
BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS.
Builds of the McHale Chemical Fire Engine.
White's Patent Straw Carrier.
Smoke stacks for elevators and mills.
Circular Saw Frames.
CRUSHER ROLLS ETC.
Correspondence Solicited.

HELP WANTED.

Reliable men in every locality desiring to introduce a new discovery and keep out of the hands of the public. Steady employment. Commission \$500 per month and expenses, and home deposited in any bank when started. The particulars write to the SCOTCH MEDICAL ELECTRIC CO., London, Ont., Canada.
WANTED BRIGHT MEN AND WOMEN—vases for Canada and Australia. Queen Victoria, her life and reign. Introduction by Lord Dufferin. A thrilling new book. Sells everywhere. The Queen, as king, wife, mother, and monarch. Reads like romance. Grandly illustrated. The commission. Books on time. Prospects free to canvassers. Exclusive territory. Lots of money in it. BRADLEY-GARRETTSON CO., Ltd. Toronto.
WANTED—INTELLIGENT MEN with good education to whom \$200 and expenses for the first year would be an inducement. Write with full particulars. THE MANAGER, 111 Richmond St. W., Toronto.
S. W. McINNIS, D. D. S., L. D. S. Secretary Manitoba Dental Association. Office—C. 9th St. and Rossier Ave. P. O. Box 292. Telephone No. 130. Brandon, Manitoba.

Star Poultry Yards.

Barred Rocks, Hawsins, Mungers and Duff. Starling, Wyandotte Pullets, Everett Strain Turkey Cocks, scored 93. This Cuck leads my pen. Minorcas, Northrup Duff and Mayman. Eggs—All \$2 per 13, \$5 per 30.
A. CARTER, Brandon, Man.

E. S. TOPPING...

TRAIL AND WEST KOOTENAY, B.C.
The Mines and Prospects for sale, owns and has for sale Town Lots in Trail and Durban. Will buy stock at bottom figures, and will protect outside investors.

A Lasting Impression Is The Best....

That is what you get, when you get a PHOTOGRAPH
Call and inspect our work and we will quote you prices, that will please you.
W. D. CLEMENT,
McKinnon block, cor. 8th st. and Rossier.
For Sale.

NEW! NOVEL! CHEAP!

Bedroom Suites in the very latest designs in new colorings, such as mahogany and white maple for the very lowest amount that a bedroom outfit can be bought.
SEE OUR WINDOW FOR A \$12.50 LINE.

Don't forget the Baby in the rustle for spring hats, etc. Remember we have a large stock of new carriages, every one new, at prices cheaper than Winnipeg. \$10 buys a new choice—a beauty—called "Stanley Push Cart." A little cheaper than carriages and can't be upset, will hold two. See them only \$7.00.

TARBOX SHAM HOLDERS.

We have just received a consignment of the famous sham holders at the popular price \$1.00 each.
While house cleaning have your furniture refitted—Orders taken for Grille work.

CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL

Upholstering and Picture Framing.
Telephones: Store 158, House 20.
Undertaking and Embalming.

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.....Loan and Real Estate....
Insurance effected on Buildings, Stocks of Merchandise, Furniture and other contents of dwellings, Grain in elevators or Farmers' own granaries, Live Stock, etc., in old reliable companies on shortest notice.
Money to Loan on improved farm property at lowest rates of interest. Loans put through promptly, and expenses low.

FARMS FOR SALE AND TO RENT....

HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO RENT....

RENTS COLLECTED.

ESTATES MANAGED.

A printed list of over 100 farms for sale in the Brandon and surrounding districts sent to any address on application.

D. H. SCOTT

Rosser Avenue, Brandon.
TELEPHONE 144.

H. McKAY LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE



JUST SOUTH OF AND CLOSE TO NEW C.P.R. DEPOT.....
TENTH STREET, BETWEEN ROSSER AND PACIFIC AVENUES...
GOOD HORSES AND RIGS
AT SHORTEST NOTICE.
DRIVERS FURNISHED WHEN REQUIRED....
BRANDON. - MAN.

Latest

STYLES constantly arriving at the
LEADING MILLINERY STORE
Mrs. Hardie's....
A call solicited.
Prices right.

News of the War.

Athens, April 22.—It is reported here that the Greek fleet is proceeding towards the Dardanelles for the purpose of meeting the Turkish fleet stationed there. The Turkish ships remain in the Dardanelles, and Russia has asked permission to send her fleet there.

Headquarters Turkish Army, Melouna Pass, Wednesday, April 21.—11 a.m.—Very heavy fighting has been in progress since dawn. The Greeks have endeavored to take by storm the Turkish position on the hills opposite the entrance to Ravine Pass. The Greeks were repulsed upon each occasion with tremendous loss. The engagement is still proceeding. The Turks have a strong reserve force ready to be brought into action if needed. During yesterday's fighting in the same locality the Turkish general of the brigade was killed.

Vienna, April 22.—The Neue Freie Presse publishes a dispatch from Constantinople saying that Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, telegraphed the Sultan announcing that the advance guard was within an hour's march of Larissa. The Turkish general adds, he has a force of 35,000 men with him. He estimated the Greek army opposing him, as about 40,000, and expresses the hope that the fall of Larissa, "With the help of God is eminent."

New York, April 22.—A copyright dispatch to The Journal and Advertiser from Arta says: "The artillery fire across the river at this place today has been tremendous. All day the heavy guns in the small Turkish forts opposite the town have roared in a thundering choir and the Greek fortifications have kept up a steady response. No special advantages have been gained so far by either side in this play of heavy metal, although Arta is in ruins. Here and there arises the smoke of a smoldering fire. The inhabitants have fled. Wounded Greek soldiers are everywhere. There are hastily improvised hospitals scattered about the town and these are filled with the maimed. For the greater part they are well taken care of. A staff of a dozen or more physicians is kept moving day and night. Red Cross people had two ambulances going this morning but one of them was shattered by a cannon ball and the wounded Greek soldier inside was killed. The Turks suffered greatly. Away off across the river we could see them burying the dead at dawn. Before sunrise the Ninth regiment was in the line ready for work. By boat, we advanced across the river into Turkish territory, forming on the far side under the high shelter of the bank. At a word the Greeks swung out into the open and charged a small line of Turkish fortifications in the forest, half a kilometer in advance. Before the Greeks had covered half the distance, the forts opened fire, using five and ten pounders, and rifles. The fire was well directed and effective. The Greeks fired bayonets as they ran and sawing in right up to the line of fortifications in order, but with a wild valor that carried them pell mell over the parapets.

In a few minutes they had carried three forts and the Turks, after firing a few shots, fell back from the others. Afterwards I went out with a strong reconnoitering party of Greek cavalry. We rode across the open country to the village of Neochoris, which we found strongly defended by Albanians. They refused to surrender and the Greeks attacked at once. The town was swept clear with the exception of one house, which was held by forty-five Albanians. They also refused to surrender. Orders were given to fire upon them. They replied to the fire with great valor, and above the shrill rattle of the guns, we could hear them singing as they fought. All but one died fighting. After this they rode over ditches filled with the bodies of dead Turks.
"Crossing the open plain we came within about a mile of the Turkish village of Kiro, when, around a bend of the road in front, came a body of Turkish cavalry, led by Ali Bey. With fine precision they wheeled into line, and began a rapid fire that drove the Greeks back to the Plain of Neochoris. In all these engagements the Greeks showed great dash and courage. Tomorrow the artillery will advance to attack a village on the plain where today the reconnoitering took place. The plan is to turn the Turkish wing and to open the road to Janina. Today the Turkish troops, protected by cannon on the hills, attempted to cross the bridge into Arta. This was prevented by the splendid work of the Greek sharpshooters. Today's victory was earned, notwithstanding the presence of German officers on the Turkish side."

CARBERRY.

James J. Gibson, of Brandon, who has secured the appointment of Home-Steal Inspector in the place of J. J. Arsenault, whose only fault was being a Conservative, was in town this week on business.
Mr. Herbert Cope left for Brandon on Monday to assist in a meet there on Tuesday evening, given under the leadership of Prof. Otto Hennberg. Mr. Cope was invited to play the bass viol in an orchestra which Mr. Hennberg was organizing for the occasion and was highly delighted at an opportunity of playing under the leadership of so distinguished an artist.
A satisfactory arrangement has been arrived at between Portage, Brandon and Carberry in regard to fair dates. Captain Sheppard representing the Portage society and Messrs. Fleming

and Bedford representing the Brandon association were in town yesterday and conferred with our local officers. After some discussion and explanation on the part of the Brandon representatives they agreed to fall into line and to hold their fair immediately after the Portage and Carberry exhibitions. It seems the misunderstanding arose in Brandon owing to the old society becoming defunct and a new one being formed.

Several tall yarns have gone the rounds of the press lately in regard to animals being covered up in a straw stack for a number of days and coming out alive. Here is one, however, for which we will vouch, as it occurred on the farm of Mr. John Mack in Montrose and from whom we had the story.

A straw stack was built close to the barn and the animals were in the habit of going in underneath it to sleep. On or about the 8th of November Mr. Mack missed one of his biggest pigs, one which would tip the beam at 450 pounds, and he arrived at the conclusion that the animal had been smothered underneath the straw. They were using off this straw pile through out the winter and about the 1st of April got to the bottom when they discovered the pig calmly smoking away, somewhat resuscitated in flesh, however as it was only a shadow of its former self. The pig hibernated nearly five months and is now doing well and gaining up every day. It is just possible that it came out in February and not seeing its shadow went back to finish out the winter.—Express.

THE VIRDEN POST OFFICE.

Quite an amount of excitement was caused in town on Tuesday when it was known that a commission was investigating charges of political partisanship made against Mr. South, our postmaster. The exact charges and evidence produced are not known, but for our part we would think, from the character of some who gave it, that it is not such as should hang any man.

At any rate the commission has not got the sympathy of a big body of our townsmen or of the Liberal party. On all sides can be heard expressions of condemnation of the procedure.

THE NEW TARIFF.

Some of the Changes Announced by the Minister of Finance.

In opening he emphasized that the duty on spirits was increased by 15 cents per gallon.
Corn placed on the free list, except when imported for distilling.
Flour reduced from 75 to 60 cents per barrel.
Wheat reduced from 15 to 10 cents per bushel.
Corn meal is reduced from 40 cents per one hundred lbs. to 25c.
Coal oil is reduced one cent per gallon.
The duty on bituminous coal is to be raised to 75 cents, while the Americans retain their duties. Anthracite is also to be raised.
Iron and steel, as raw materials, reduced by probably 25 percent, all around.
Axes, scythes, rakes, knives, stoves, shovels and other agricultural implements raised all around by 5 percent.
Sowing machines, self-binders, ploughs, etc. let in at 20 are now raised to 25 percent.
Baffed wire fixed at 15 percent to be free after Jan. 1st.
The lumber paying 25 percent, is now 20.
Cotton goods generally are reduced, including shirts.
Velvets, laces, shawls, etc. advanced by 5 percent.
Tobaccos, etc. have gone up 10 percent.
Builders' hardware has gone up at a jump and tools have come down 5 percent.
Binding twine is reduced 24 cents.
The duty on books is changed from 6 cents to 20 percent, ad valorem, which means a reduction on cheap literature and an advance on the better class.
In general terms the tariff must increase trade with Great Britain, and regulations under way are calculated to advance preferential trade with the Mother Country.

Provincial and Territorial.

Cartwright, April 21.—A young man named R. Owens, while ploughing for Mr. Garrison on section 2, township 5, range 14, dropped dead this morning. An inquest will be held.
Morris, April 21.—The water now stands about two inches higher than it did in 1893 and is slowly rising. Most of the small bridges in the rural municipality are reported as being washed away. Yesterday, as Conrad Naer, a German living six miles north-west of here, was crossing the Morris river with his wife, the boat filled with water and sank. Naer managed with great difficulty to reach the shore, but his wife was not able to do so and found a watery grave. The body has not yet been recovered. This is the first fatality here. Both railway bridges are still in first-class order, but a few inches more would bother the N.P. bridge. We fully expect the water as high as 1892.

PLUNGED IN GLOOM.

Yesterday's News and Doings in the Greek Capital.

Athens, April 25.—A dispatch from Arta reports that the Greeks have captured Makat. Another dispatch says that Makat and Pentepagadia have been occupied by the Greeks after being abandoned by the Turks, who have also abandoned Kalecia. Col. Manos in force, has advanced beyond Pentepagadia, en route to Janina. It is reported at Arta that a rising has occurred in the interior of Epirus.

4 p.m.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the official in charge of the telegraph office at Larissa, observing a cloud of dust raised by the advancing cavalry of the Turks, asked leave to dynamite the office. He was directed to leave it. Since 3 p.m. Saturday, the Larissa office has made no response to calls from Athens.

A dispatch from Rveni says that Edhem Pasha, on learning that the Greeks had been ordered to fall back, attempted to deliver a crushing blow with a considerable force, which had been resting thirty-six hours, and succeeded in breaking through the Greek lines in several places.

5 a.m.—The Greek government has decided to persevere in the struggle and to resist the further advance of the enemy with greater energy than has hitherto been displayed. It is officially declared that the new line of defence is far stronger than the frontier, where the Turks gained their advantage in consequence of the superiority of their positions.

Noon.—It is useless to deny that a very gloomy view of the war prospects is taken by the better informed. There are, however, no signs of a panic. The city exhibits an attitude of dignified endurance, while many still show an unquelled enthusiasm for fight. This symptom is particularly noticeable among the wounded in Athens. Their one desire seems to be to be healed in order that they may rejoin the colors. Naturally, this spirit is much fostered by the confirmation of the reports that the Turks have burned the Greek wounded in a church at Krontovali. The Turks lighted fire on the bodies of wounded beasts. Many of the Greeks who had implored their comrades to kill them while others committed suicide.

Although it is said that the Greeks carried off all their guns from Tyrnovo and Larissa, and also destroyed all the provisions at both places, they could not transport the guns to Pharsalia. It is reluctantly believed by some in Athenian circles that the retreat was somewhat disorderly, and that some of the guns were abandoned with but feeble defence. It seems probable, however, that in the main the retreat was a good order.

This morning the word goes forth here that the government will persevere in the struggle with greater determination. The report, however, has not served to allay the growing irritation at the relief that even if Greece could not hold her own, the non-offensive policy manifested in the orders of the crown prince, not to attack was idiotic and un-Greekian. The retreat at Pharsalia is considered a poor response to the fiery speeches of the Crown Prince Constantine to his troops. Naturally all sorts of reasons are advanced as to why the Greeks retreated, the more candid admitting that the Turks were too strong. It is also pointed out that the Turkish cavalry did much to turn the scale in favor of Edhem Pasha's movements.

The Greek fleet is also the subject of many curious reports, one of which asserts that the eastern squadron has been ordered Dedeagach. It is known that the Turks yesterday ordered that all the lanterns in the light-houses on the Gulf of Salonica should remain unlit. Five ironclads and four torpedo boats are operating along the coast between Platamona and Katerina. The British and French subjects residing at Volo have wired to their respective envoys here begging for the dispatch of warships to Volo to protect them. The envoys have wired to their governments, and to admirals at Cana, but at Athens it is considered unnecessary to comply with the request, as an attack upon Volo is no part of the Turkish programme.

Dispatches from Arta somewhat modify yesterday's reports, and tone down the glowing prospects, although the Athenians are still hoping that the capture of Janina may come as an offset to the retreat from Thessaly. There is no confirmation of the report that a white flag has been seen flying over Preveza citadel, and Pentepagadia has not yet been captured. Colonel Commanou, with a battalion of 1,200, engaged 2,500 Turks at 3.30 p.m. yesterday (Saturday) on the plain in front of Pentepagadia. The battle lasted until half past seven in the evening. The result is not yet known here, though it is understood the Greeks lost 60 killed and wounded. Col. Commanou is said to be retreating.

Col. Manos has returned to Arta with the third division. The second brigade, under Col. Bozars, is twenty kilometers from Arta. Its forward movement is reported interrupted.

SOME BIG LOCOMOTIVES.

Montreal, April 23.—Supt. Thomas Tait, of the Canadian Pacific railway, says the company will turn out during the summer from the Montreal shops twenty-one powerful new locomotives. They will be in stock two consolidated engines for the mountain section and three compound and two wheel engines for the Pacific division.

Subscribers who do not receive their paper regularly will please notify us at once.
Apply at the office for advertising rates

THE MAIL.

BRANDON, MAN.

The Week's Commercial Summary.

The earnings of the Grand Trunk Railway for the first week of April were \$350,408, an increase of \$9,396.

Stocks of wheat at Port Arthur and Fort William are 3,262,000 bushels as compared with 3,430,000 bushels a year ago.

The stock of wheat of Toronto is 155,000 bushels as compared with 172,000 bushels a week ago and 29,000 bushels a year ago.

Packers of hides at Chicago show some anxiety to sell, and the tendency is toward lower prices, but there is scarcely any change in quotations.

Canadian Pacific earnings continue to improve, the increase for the first week of April being \$43,000 over the corresponding week of last year.

The United States government report on the condition of wheat last week suggests a crop of about 300,000,000 bushels, whereas the amount harvested last year was 268,000,000 bushels.

The leading wheat markets are more active and stronger. European complications had the effect of stimulating the demand. After the great decline the beginning of the year, a good rally was surprised to follow.

As to the European crop outlook, winter wheat condition in Great Britain, France and Holland is reported below the average because of excessive rains. Field work in Western Europe has been so delayed by rains that the spring wheat area will be greatly cut down, the shortage in France alone being 750,000 acres.

There was a decrease of 900,000 bushels in the visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada last week. The total is 37,750,000 bushels as against 53,320,000 bushels a year ago. The amount of wheat to Europe decreased 890,000 bushels last week, and the total is now 18,160,000 bushels as compared with 29,960,000 bushels a year ago. The world's shipment of wheat last week was 3,730,000 bushels as against 4,440,000 bushels the corresponding week of last year.

Here and There.

A handy device for lacing the shoes is formed of a button attached to the flap and having a pulley over which the thread runs, so that a pull on the end of the lace tightens the cord its whole length.

A handy device for small rooms consists of a metal band attached to a bracket to hold the wash bowl, which can be swung down against the wall when not in use to hold the bowl out of the way.

One of the latest bicycle bells is attached to the head of the machine directly over the front wheel, a corrugated wheel which revolves the bell being pressed down on the tire by a lever near the handle bar.

A hook and eye which needs no sewing to fasten it to the garment has recently been invented, each member having a pin to fasten in the cloth, the point running into a slot to fasten it and prevent its catching.

Pneumatic pressure is used to operate railway gates in a recent patent, the air being forced through pipes to each gate by means of an air pump to act on a cylinder containing a piston-rod attached to each gate bar.

For use in vapor baths a recently patented device is a collapsible cabinet covered with canvas or other steam proof material, in which the person is placed and steam or vapor produced by means of hot water or other liquids.

Securely to seal a bottle a new device consists of two brass wire arrow pointed heads, the ends of which are forced into holes in the end of the bottle neck, the heads spreading out and engaging at the bottom of the holes.

An extension bicycle lock to fit any size chain is formed of a number of sections of metal, hinged U-shaped, the sides of the U sliding on each other to open or close the loop, one end of which contains a lock to secure the other end.

Picture frames to fit any size picture without the necessity of cutting them are formed of a series of lay-tongs or jointed X-shaped members which expand and contract, each corner being reversed to hold the picture in place, the corners being drawn together by springs.

Photographs are reproduced by electric currents over telegraph wires by a new device, which traces parallel lines across a cardboard in one direction and then at right angles with the first lines, the breaks in the current lifting the tracer and showing the outlines of the picture.

There never was, and never will be, a universal panacea, in one remedy, for all ills to which flesh is heir—the very nature of many curatives being such that were the germs of other and differently seated diseases rooted in the system of the patient—that would relieve one ill in turn would aggravate the other. We have, however, a Quinine Wine which is obtainable in a sound unadulterated state, a remedy for many and grievous ills. By its gradual and judicious use, the frailties of the system are led into convalescence and strength, by the influence which Quinine exerts on Nature's own restoratives. It relieves the drooping spirits of those with whom a chronic state of morbid despondency and lack of interest in life is a disease, and, by tranquillizing the nerves, disposes to sound and refreshing sleep—imparts vigor to the action of the blood, which, being stimulated, courses throughout the veins, strengthening the healthy animal functions of the system, thereby making activity a necessary result, strengthening the frame, and giving life to the digestive organs, which naturally demand increased substance—result, improved appetite. Northrop & Lyman of Toronto, have given to the public their superior Quinine Wine at the usual rate, and, gauged by the opinion of scientists, this wine approaches nearest perfection of any in the market. All druggists sell it.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

HERE IS THE NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

Tidings from all Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Arranged for Busy Readers.

CANADIAN.

The steamer Massena was sunk at Maitland.

St. Patrick's Boy's School at Halifax was seriously damaged by fire.

The London Jubilee Committee has decided to erect a new hospital.

Four Wingham Whitecaps will be released from the penitentiary to-day.

Geoph's classification has been reduced from A to C by the fire underwriters.

Mr. Bert Madole, of Dorchester was robbed of \$65 by footpads in London.

Cattle shipments from Manitoba to the British markets have commenced.

Mr. George Frechette was killed at Leavelle while crossing the Grand Trunk tracks.

Mr. John Wightman, one of the most prosperous farmers of Glengarry, died Saturday.

Miss Mary Maynard was burned nearly to death at Whitby by her clothing catching fire from a lamp.

The Thirtieth Regiment, of Hamilton, is now completely armed with the new Lee-Enfield rifles.

Mr. Henry J. Modlin, of Hamilton, is dead as the result of swallowing a brass-headed tack six years ago.

An attempt to burn the steamer Garden City at Port Dalhousie was frustrated by a couple of fishermen near by.

Adrian Singer, a penitentiary convict from Woodstock, committed suicide by cutting his arm with a piece of glass.

The trade returns for nine months of the present fiscal year were \$184,734,000, nearly ten millions better than last year.

Mr. Edward S. M. Collett, acting Surveyor of Customs, London, Ont., died Tuesday after a long illness, aged 71.

An general order has been issued by the Militia Department which restricts the pay lists to men who are fit for active service.

Joseph E. Kelly, the alleged murderer of Cashier Stickney of the Summersworth, N. H. Bank, was arrested in Montreal.

Ninety-one Chinamen have arrived in Montreal by the C.P.R. from China, via Vancouver, to work on the sugar plantations of Cuba.

It is reported that Mr. Alex. Gunn, ex-M.P., has been appointed postmaster of Kingston to succeed Mr. James Shannon, superannuated.

It is reported that Indian guide Sioul was poisoned north of Quebec by a hunter named Fournier, whom he caught killing game out of season.

The floods at Emerson are very serious. The water is several feet deep in the center of the town, and railway tracks are flooded in all directions.

A professional hypnotist at Simcoe buried one of his subjects six feet deep. The Sheriff and officers are taking action to stop the dangerous exhibition.

Rev. W. T. Rutledge, of Brantford, has accepted the call to the First Methodist Church, Hamilton, subject to the sanction of the Stationing Committee.

It is expected that the lower floors of the Western department buildings in Ottawa, which were injured by fire, will be ready for occupation by the first of May.

Mr. Doherty has returned from England and declines to say anything for the present about the last Atlantic contract. He says an announcement will be made shortly.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association, held in Toronto Friday, it was decided to hold this year's Dominion championship race meet at Chatham.

At St. John, N.B., Rev. D. Corbett, a Roman Catholic priest attached to the cathedral parish, fell from the third story window of the Bishop's residence and was killed.

One man was killed, another will die, and a third was seriously injured by the sinking of a lumber boat on which they were standing while working at the bell of a Catholic church in Montclair county, Que.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Artillery Association was held at Ottawa. Major-General Gascoigne announced that the artillery equipment is to be improved, and that six batteries of six guns each, 12 pounders, will shortly be shipped from England to Canada.

A man about twenty-one years of age jumped off the Upper Suspension bridge at Niagara Falls on Saturday. He was seen to strike the field of ice. The only evidence left by him was a brown derby hat with the maker's name inside, "Hall, Boston."

The resignation of Chief Justice Hagarty, of the Ontario Court of Appeal, has been accepted. Mr. Justice Burton of the same court will be the new Chief Justice of Ontario, and Mr. Charles Moss, Q.C., is mentioned in legal circles as the most acceptable new Judge in place of Mr. Justice Burton.

The Red River is still rising at Emerson. Many have had to leave their homes, and great destruction of property is being caused. Some buildings are submerged to the second floor. There is over three feet of water in the stores on Main street, and all communication from the country is cut off.

A portion of the C.P.R. track on the Pacific division carried away by a landslide has been repaired and is now open as usual. A large mass of rock weighing several tons fell from the cliff down on Champlain street, Quebec. A couple of houses were damaged.

The Rev. Mr. Williams, pastor of the Methodist church at Pointe du Beu, N. B., with Mr. Richard Carter, went out in a boat on the Bay of Fundy on Wednesday. Thursday the boat came ashore with Mr. Williams who died shortly afterwards. No trace has been found of Mr. Carter.

Out of Sorts.—Symptoms, Headache, loss of appetite, furred tongue, and general indisposition. These symptoms, if neglected, develop into acute disease. It is a trite saying that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and a little attention at this point may save months of sickness and large doctor bills. For this complaint take from two to three of Parmenter's Vegetable Pills on going to bed, and one or two for three nights in succession, and a cure will be effected.

The annual report of the Minister of Militia for 1896 has been published. It contains a number of recommendations by Gen. Gascoigne regarding the new arms for the militia, annual camps of instruction and the necessity for the thorough organization of the forces of the Dominion.

At the Owen Sound Assizes Miss McNevin sued Rev. Mr. Ledard for slander. The minister had told the plaintiff's intended husband something that caused him to break the engagement. The young lady finally consented to accept of a retraction and apology from the minister, who will also pay the costs.

Mr. W. C. McDonald, the Montreal tobacco manufacturer, was condemned by Judge Pagnuelo to pay the parents of the late Alphonsine Thibault \$1,999, the amount of their action for compensation for the death of their daughter, who was working in the McDonald tobacco factory when the fire of April, 1895, occurred, and died from injuries received by jumping from a window of the fourth story.

UNITED STATES.

Commissioner Roosevelt has resigned from the police department of New York. It is reported at Washington that Spain is withdrawing her troops from Cuba, claiming that the rebellion is practically suppressed.

A gunner was killed and two other men seriously injured by the premature exploding of a charge during target practice on the United States cruiser Yantic.

Mr. Tillie Morgan, a Denver woman of martial spirit, insists on her right to enlist in the National Guard, and is causing much trouble to the Adjutant-General.

Miss Louisa Weiss, a young German woman of Malone, N.Y., held on a charge of stealing goods, has made her escape from gaol, and is supposed to be making for Canada.

The body of General Grant was removed from Friday from the temporary tomb, where it has lain for nearly twelve years to the imposing mausoleum which is designed to be its permanent resting place.

FOREIGN.

Turkey has declared war on Greece. Fighting on the frontier has been vigorously resumed.

Seven British warships are assembled at Durban, Natal, but the object of the demonstration is not known.

Prince Bismarck has completely recovered from his recent indisposition, and is able to take long carriage drives.

Prince Hohenzollern, the German Imperial Chancellor, has resigned, and persists in his resignation being accepted by the Emperor.

Russian prisoners for Siberia will in future be taken to their destination by train, and be thus spared the horrors of the long march.

There is excitement at Honolulu over the arrival there of a large number of Japanese soldiers, who have come into the country in the guise of students.

It is stated that Emperor Francis Joseph has privately sanctioned the election of Dr. Lueger, the anti-Semite leader, to the Burgomastership of Vienna.

The Federal Convention of South Australia by a vote of 23 to 12 has rejected an amendment to allow women to vote for members of the House of Representatives.

The usual Queen's Maundy money was distributed at Westminster on Thursday, and the coins given to the old people were eagerly bought as souvenirs of the jubilee reign.

The next advance of the Anglo-Egyptian forces in the Sudan will be made as soon as there is water enough for the steamers to pass the fourth cataract of the Nile, probably in July or August.

The stronghold of Gamagae, Bechuanaland, has been captured by the Duke of Edinburgh's volunteer rifles. Gallowhies lost three hundred horses, many cattle and many warriors. The British had six wounded.

It is stated that Lord Wolsley, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces, will have to shortly retire on account of ill-health. Lord Roberts and Sir Redvers Buller are mentioned as favorites for the succession.

A despatch from Japan says that the recent conventions between Russia and Japan in regard to Korea have seriously injured the standing of the Japanese Ministry, which is not likely to last much longer.

The ex-Princess de Chimay was to have appeared in Paris, in a series of poses plastiques, but the police, learning that the friends of the Prince de Chimay intended to regard a hostile demonstration, forbade the performance.

The Secretary of State has prepared a memorandum for Council as a basis for a proclamation making Tuesday, the 22nd of June, a national holiday and the day for the official celebration throughout Canada of the jubilee of her Majesty's reign.

The Prince of Monaco expresses his willingness to offer a reward for the detection of the steamer which passed one of the boats of the foundered steamer St. Nazaire without giving the sufferers in the boat any assistance. The action of the steamer is strongly condemned by all seafaring men.

The British cruiser Raccoon, which left Cape Town on February 12, under sealed orders, arrived at Durban, Natal, unexpectedly during Thursday night, with six other British warships, and two more warships were expected. The object of the naval demonstration is not known at Durban.

Mr. John Hays Hammond, the American engineer and former member of the Johannesburg Reform Committee, arrived in London on Saturday from South Africa. He says affairs in the Transvaal are very unsettled, but he does not think an outbreak of war with Great Britain is likely in the immediate future.

Admiral Markham, rear-admiral of the Mediterranean fleet, has declined the Dominion Government's offer to take command of the expedition to test the navigability of the Hudson Bay straits on the grounds that a sailing vessel with engines of only seventy horse-power is not a craft suited for the purpose.

Bickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup stands at the head of the list for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It acts like magic in breaking up a cold. A cough is soon subdued, tightness of the chest is relieved, even the worst case of consumption is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said never to fail. It is a medicine prepared from the active principles or virtues of several medicinal herbs, and can be depended upon for all pulmonary complaints.

LET'S LIVE LONGER!

Why Die a Lingering Death of Direful Diabetes?

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURE IT

Other Medicines never touch it—But Dodd's Pills. Instantly cure—Expel the Poisons and Pain—Preserving Sugar and Strength—Don't Die! Get Well.

Who would not live longer if he could? More men shorten their lives by over-indulgence in food and drink than ever die from starvation. Health can be maintained by eating and drinking just what is good for us—no more, no less.

But most of us don't do that. In health the body expels what it doesn't require, and retains what it needs. In disease either the body doesn't expel the poison or it does not retain what is needed to nourish it. In the disease called Diabetes the kidneys expel sugar. Its presence can be detected in the urine. The body needs sugar. In Diabetes the sufferer dies a lingering death.

Until recently Dodd's Pills were supposed to be incurable. The science of to-day says that Diabetes may be cured. The kidneys may be restored to healthy action. Sugar may be retained in the system. Instead of filtering out the good that is in the food the kidneys may be made to filter out the poison.

With Dodd's Pills. With Sugar stays Strength. Diabetes disappears like magic before DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. Other medicines never touch it. That's the difference.

If you have Diabetes get cured quickly. Do not wait with medicines that do not cure. Many will stand up to be counted among those who have been cured of Diabetes by taking DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Mr. Fred Stokes, Barrie, Ont., says: "I have been promptly restored to health by a few boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills. Diabetes had reduced my weight forty-five pounds, which I have regained."

Mr. D. Roblin, Bandmaster, Allandale, Ont., says: "Could for years get no relief for Diabetes which it seemed would end my days. Six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills have cured me."

Mr. Chas. Glickel, Port Hope, Ont., says: "For ten years a victim of Diabetes. Suffered fearfully, especially in passing water. My cure has resulted from taking a few boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Mr. James K. Nesbitt, county constable, Stayner, Ont., says: "Becoming aware of the fact that I was a victim of Diabetes, I resorted to Dodd's Kidney Pills. I commenced to get well with the first box and am perfectly cured."

It Was Warm There.

Mr. Drayton—So that is a picture of Miss Lallo in the dress that she wore at the horse show, is it? "I shouldn't think she would dare go to such a place in a costume so pronouncedly décolleté as that."

Miss Lummium—Oh, indeed they had steam heat and it was quite comfortable.

INSOMNIA.

Three Months Without Sleep—Wasted in Flesh and Given Up to Die, but the Great South American Nervine Sues to Rest With One Dose and Effects a Rapid and Permanent Cure.

Mrs. White, of Mono Township, Beaver, P.O., was dangerously ill from nervous trouble. She was so nervous that she had not slept a night for three months. She was so low that her friends despaired of her recovery. In fact, had given her up to die. She was persuaded to try South American Nervine. Her relief was so instantaneous that after taking one dose she slept soundly all night.

She persisted in the use of this great cure and gained in health rapidly, so that now there is not a sign of the nervousness, and she feels she is entirely cured. If you doubt it, write and ask her.

Car Wheels.

In car wheels it is desirable to combine toughness of structure with an intensely hard rolling surface, and on this end the outside surface is sometimes case-hardened or made almost as hard as "cold steel."

UNTOLD AGONY.

Disturbed by Excruciating Rheumatic Pains—Seven Years' Untold Misery—No Remedy to Help—No Physician—Thwarted the Onslaught—But South American Rheumatic Cure Churns Away the Pains in 12 Hours and the Suffering Slave is Emancipated.

J. D. McLeod, of Leith, Ont., says: "I have been a victim of rheumatism for seven years, being confined to my bed for months at a time, and unable to turn myself. Have been treated by many of the best physicians without benefit. I had no faith in cures I saw advertised, but my wife induced me to get a bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure. At that time I was suffering agonizing pains, but inside of 12 hours after I had taken the first dose the pains left me. Three bottles completely cured me, and I rejoice in having the opportunity of telling what a great cure it has wrought in me."

The Strongest Limestone.

The strongest American Limestone comes from Kingston, N.Y., and will stand a pressure of 13,900 pounds to the cubic inch.

MUST BE DISSOLVED.

Kidney Disease Can Only be Cured by a Remedy Which is a Liquid Form—The Common Sense of Science.

For a disordered stomach or sick headache, pills and powders are not without effect, but when these same remedies are said to cure kidney disease the common sense of science rebukes the claim. This insidious and growing disease will not be driven from the system unless a medicine is given that will dissolve the hard substance—uric acid and oxalate of lime—that give rise to the distress and pain that is common to all who suffer from kidney complaint. South American Kidney Cure is a kidney specific. It dissolves these hard substances, and while it dissolves it also heals. The cures effected leave no question of its worth.

The Difference.

She—I can sympathize with you. I was married once myself.
He—But you weren't married to a woman.

Christian Contentment.

Christian contentment creates cheerfulness of mind and brightens every condition in life. It secures the Divine favor, love and blessing. It fosters contentment, conserves morals and delivers from numerous temptations and ills. Thus viewed, it is a prize worthy of every honest effort, a golden crown which should circle every brow, a glory which should adorn every character, and a treasure which should enrich every life.

Rapid Progress.

"So you think Miss New-woman is up to snuff, eh?"
"Well, rather."

"She must have made rapid strides, then, for when I knew her she was only up to cigarettes."

The proprietors of Parmenter's Pills are constantly receiving letters similar to the following, which explains itself. Mr. John A. Beam, Waterloo, Ont., writes: "I never used any medicine that can equal Parmenter's Pills for Dyspepsia or Liver and Kidney Complaints. The relief experienced after using them was wonderful." As a safe family medicine Parmenter's Vegetable Pills can be given in all cases requiring a Cathartic.

Condensing Milk.

Many methods of preserving and condensing milk are employed in different countries, and the process has within recent years been brought to a state of comparative perfection.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss. I, CLARENCE C. CHENEY, do hereby certify that FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.

SEAL A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

A Partnership. Life is a partnership with one another, in which the profits are in proportion to what is put in. There is no investment in this business that pays better than kindness.

Dr. Arrow's Liver Pills are purely vegetable and act upon the liver without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. 50 cents a box.

They are system renovators, blood purifiers, and builders; every gland and tissue in the whole anatomy is benefited and stimulated in the use of them.

Of course. Reginald—There is one word in the English language that is spelled atrociously.

Reginald's Sister—What is that? Reginald—Why, atrociously.

The Weighty Charge. The Friend—The Judge's charge was a weighty one, wasn't it? The Litigant—Nothing compared to my lawyer's.

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"No, indeed! And she had a very poor assortment."

Only a Trance. "And yet you once said that you were dead in love with me."
"I really thought so at the time, but it appears to have been only a trance."

An automatic stereopticon has just been patented which has a series of pictures set in a revolving wheel which are brought in turn before the lenses by pulling a cord, so that the lecturer can operate his own instrument.

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VICTORIAN NURSES.

PROF. ROBERTSON'S ADDRESS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Local Council of Women at Ottawa on March 10th, 1893.—The Scheme Outlined.

The people of the Northwest are keenly alive to the claims they have on the people of the older-settled portions of Eastern Canada. Any one who goes there will see an alert attitude towards all national movements. I had an opportunity of bringing an outline of the scheme for founding and maintaining the Victorian Order of Home Helpers or Nurses before fourteen meetings of farmers and their wives. The hearty reception of the scheme was shown in genuine gratitude as they said they knew their own needs, and believed the new Order could help them successfully. I conversed with many people at the meetings which were held especially for agricultural purposes, and they would often say: "We need help such as the new Order proposes to provide."

The people of the Northwest are not poor in anything except opportunity, and the privileges which are possessed only by communities in comparatively old settlements. They seek no charity. They are the pioneers who have taken up lands, not alone for themselves, but for the nation. They are conquering for Canada wild and unpopulated territory. Power is theirs not less than wealth. The pioneers who go to settle in remote regions, with their lack of conveniences, comforts and safeguards, are among the heroes and heroines of the nation; and they certainly should share in the benefits of any national movement for the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty; particularly if that is to be done in the way of looking after the well-being of those who deserve special consideration at the hands of the Queen and the nation.

In all the newer settlements, we find men and women with large conceptions of life, founding homes for themselves and their families. Who are these pioneers, not only in the Northwest, but all over Canada? They are not the downtrodden, the baffled, the heartless, the faithless of the people. On the contrary, the enterprising, the courageous, the hopeful, have come out to conquer new fields by their masterful labors. The best types of humanity are often found in those homes. They are sturdy and independent. They would say: "We do not want any doles of charity through this or any other agency; but we need adequate medical and nursing help, and are willing to pay for it as far as we can."

This proposal by Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen for founding an Order of Nurses for the outlying districts promises to be of signal benefit to Canadians for all time.

The ideals and spirits of the women in the homes of a new settlement in a new country affect the lives, the habits, the



EARL OF ABERDEEN.

aspiration and the principles of the people there for several generations to follow. A despondent mother nubs the courage and energies of her boys and girls. The unspoken fear of approaching the gate that swings both ways—into new life or into death without competent help has clouded many a life and home. Nothing that can be done to lift that dread out of the lives of pioneers should be left undone when a National and Empire Jubilee is in prospect.

We do not pay all the costs of the education of the children available to us. We reap out of the sowing of men and women who founded seats of learning centuries ago, but for which, so far as we can see, the school system of to-day would have been impracticable. A very large share of the good things we enjoy is our inheritance from the toil of our forefathers. From the generosity of those who have gone before us—the wise-blessed gifts of benevolent men and women who lived not for themselves but for the good of their fellows for all time. These our fellow citizens need that help at our hands now, and it is our duty and our privilege to give it. The presence of a trained nurse for them, as our predecessors provided them for us. In doing that, we shall only be perpetuating and extending as we ought, what we inherited as citizens of this country and Empire.

I need not say to anyone who has seen much of life in this or other lands, that provision for the education of physicians and nurses in a thoroughly efficient way should be made on a liberal scale. It is the glory of their calling that they follow it to prevent suffering, to save lives and to give security to homes. The men and women who do these things are essential to the stability of the nation. This scheme for providing for nurses will not displace physicians in the districts where they labor; but it will furnish the means whereby the power of the physicians for doing good will be multiplied. It is not enough that we have the services of physicians—even in Ottawa. In cases of serious illness their services must be supplemented and followed up by ministrations of trained and skilful nurses. These give the natural forces of body and mind a fair chance to combat disease, and to bring about a state of good health. That chance is often the crucial one. The presence of a trained nurse brings cheerfulness and hopefulness to play on the seat of the disease and on the enfeebled constitution; and that death good like an almost omnipotent medicine. Instruction and illustration are needed, particularly in times of sickness, in the matter of keeping the homes thoroughly clean. I do not hint that the homes in the country places are less clean than those in the cities. The homes of the people in Canada stand foremost

in the world to-day for that cleanliness in their appointments which is an evidence of high attainment in civilization. But ordinary cleanliness is different from the scientific state of cleanliness required in the sick room when the patient is almost at death's door. Such nurses would bring comfort and confidence; and these three—scientific cleanliness, comfort and confidence—in times of illness would be unspeakable boons.

Such an Order as is proposed would furnish new occupation for many women who need employment, a sympathy to their natures and suited to their abilities. The gentleness and strength, the sympathy and delicate touch of such women as would leave memories and aspirations in the minds of the women and girls whom they served, which would never be forgotten.

They are veritable angels of mercy wherever they go. That will not be taken as the airy flattery of an afternoon, to be followed up by the prosaic "business is business" of working hours. Among



COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN.

those whose acts of kindness are known of all men and women are the members of the Sisterhood of the Roman Catholic Church. The devotion, the self-sacrifice, the evident purity and goodness of these Sisters are a living benediction to the communities where they labor in all parts of Canada. Their lives are full of labor and of love; with any life that experience has saved from being poor.

What the Northwest and the other outlying districts of Canada need now, and now more than ever before, is the presence in scores of localities of skilled physicians who have forgotten the meaning of personal ease. Dr. MacInnes in Canada is a man who believes that the nobility of living is to help others, and not to roll up riches to be an embarrassment.

When a new Order of Nurses or Sisters is mentioned, some people say: "Why don't the sick go to the hospitals?" Yes, the hospitals all over the country are doing splendid work. They are crowded to the doors, and have not funds enough to pay for new furniture, let alone new buildings. Men and women are giving of their best—their thought, their thought, their money—to these hospitals, and yet they cannot keep pace with the growing urgency for them. The hospitals require more money for the training of nurses; and perhaps part of the funds raised to found this order could be expended in helping the hospitals with endowments to train more nurses.

Part of the funds to be raised for the new Order might be used in engaging the immediate service of trained nurses who would volunteer to go to needy country districts. If a modest, moderate salary could be assured to many of these trained nurses, it would lift out of their lives that precarious element of "waiting for a case" in one of the cities. If means were provided for the training of more of these nurses, and the training course were kept quite as thorough, and improved rather than weakened, we would have in Canada just so many more willing hands for ministrations to the sick. The Victorian Order will undoubtedly help those existing agencies to do larger work on wider fields with even more thoroughness.

The best trained nurse in all Canada is none too good for the outlying districts; but until all the women who take this work up can be thoroughly trained, it would be certainly better to have some nurses, even if trained only for particular cases and emergencies, and trained well for them, than to let the people go without altogether.

The nurse could not go to the homes of the settlers unless they themselves were located near the centers of the locality which they were to serve. It would not cost a large sum to put up a number of small cottage homes, which could also be used as emergency hospitals, with perhaps two beds in each in addition to living accommodation for a nurse or nurses. Such a Home might be provided for two nurses who would be able to attend cases for twenty miles around; and the Home might have two beds for patients who could be brought there when there was no accommodation for them in their own "shacks." The first shack on the prairie is usually a magnificent commodious residence, although it is usually the comfortable home of happy people.

It would not be a wise thing to have a national movement like this laid before the public, and then to have it fail or meet with only indifferent success. It would not be a prudent thing to have the Order started unless provision be made for perpetuating it, if not through all time, at least for ten or fifteen years. To show the practicable nature of the proposals, permit me to mention how they might be applied to the Northwest and Manitoba. In that area there is certainly room for five or six training or residential centers. These might be at such suitable places as Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina or Moosejaw, Calgary and Edmonton. Probably each of these places might have six or eight small Homes, such as I have already referred to, as ordinary and tributary to the division center. By some such arrangement as this, one of these large residential or training centers, with its six or eight subordinate or tributary cottage Homes, would cover the area of a European empire; and by the aid of the telegraph could send its nurses through the country round about as far as the different localities as required. Manitoba and the Northwest would probably require forty cottage Homes, and about sixty nurses—a large number, it is true, and yet a small number for so large a territory. To train thirty nurses in the different training hospitals would cost probably \$7,500 a year. Then, if sixty nurses were engaged at from \$400 to \$500 each—and that would not be a princely income, but it would still be the income of a woman

doing a Queen's work in her own kingdom—the cost would be about \$37,000 a year. The farmers are abundantly able to pay now in cattle or grain or kind, and will soon be able to pay in cash when the latter comes in. The earnings of these nurses might be put at \$12,000 per annum, leaving \$15,000 to be provided towards salaries and \$7,500 towards the annual expense of training. The services of the nurses should not be given free except in cases of extreme poverty. The revenue derived from the earnings of the nurses might go to a central fund of the Order; and a local or central Board would be able to remit the fees charged to any family too poor to pay them. Probably the Dominion Government and also the Provincial Governments would make grants to aid in the administration of this work, which has in it the capability of very great service to the people. Though not speaking in any sense in an official capacity, personally I do not know of any benefaction the Government could bestow upon the people of the outlying districts of Canada better than to give substantial aid to this plan or one like it, and to embrace it in the plans for the promotion of agriculture and immigration.

It would take an investment of about half a million of dollars to ensure revenue to make a benefaction like this perpetual for Manitoba and the Northwest, and about as much more to make it applicable to the outlying districts in other portions of Canada. A million dollars is a very large sum to raise; but if the people of Canada can be fully informed and thereby awakened to the greatness and goodness of this movement, a million of dollars will be forthcoming for the commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty by such means as will cause gratitude to glow continually in the hearts of the people of Canada towards the memory of Victoria the Good, and her representatives and subjects in Canada who promoted this Order.

This would be a matchless memorial of the noblest Queen of any country or age. It would show, as the personal gift of Canadians to Her Majesty, that they admire and appreciate her blameless, beneficent and beautiful life, noble alike in its abstinence from follies and in its activities in doing good. It has been the reign of a monarch doing good for all the people, and thus the Queen need not be concerned for a throne of velvet or gold, or monuments in marble and bronze, since she is enthroned deep down in the hearts of her people and high up in their reverent esteem. For such a Queen it would be a happy plan to have a memorial in the form of gratitude written perennially in the hearts of the mothers of a young nation, than to have it graven in stone or on inert material. From the women of Canada the music of loving memory would continually throb. Let all the people praise her and call her blessed! A memorial like that would be sweet to a woman like Queen Victoria.

The Queen of Greece. In view of the part little Greece is taking in the affairs of Europe, anything concerning that country and its people is of interest, and especially interesting to women is the Queen. She is a Russian by birth, and the late Czar was her con-



sin. She is more German than Russian in her ways, however, her mother having been a Saxon Princess. She is charming and kindly, gracious at court functions, and a mother of good sense. She is very popular with her people.

Sting of the Scorpion. A more disagreeable object than a scorpion of Ceylon it would be difficult to imagine. Although as a rule it does not measure more than seven inches in length, there is a species found in the woods that is longer than a foot. They crawl out of some dried wood, and take their position on a convenient rock or stone, looking, as they hold their great jointed sting curved over their backs and their claws held aloft, the very picture of aggressive warfare.

Here they stretch themselves in the broiling sun and await their prey. These are the small, beautiful honey birds that dart from flower to flower, and take the place of the humming birds of the East. As one approaches, the scorpion seems to shrink into the stone until it becomes almost imperceptible. Suddenly the great insect will raise its claws and dart at its beautiful victim, which in a moment is destroyed.

Polygamy in Oklahoma. Oklahoma courts have struck a puzzle in the Indian custom relating to plural marriages, says the Chicago Standard. The law of Oklahoma is very severe on polygamy, and Indians on reservations are not exempt from its operations. The Kickapoos have an average of five wives each. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes are nearly all polygamists, as are the Kiowas and Apaches, Comanches and Wichitas. It is stated that the courts have decided to take action in the matter at once, unless polygamous practices cease.

Capt. Woodson of Anadarko Agency has issued orders commanding Indians on his agency having several wives at once to decide on the wife wanted and give up the others, and no little uneasiness has resulted in all the polygamous tribes, as it is claimed by the Indians that one squaw cannot raise corn enough to support an ex-warrior in becoming dignity.

Remarkable Ears. Jean Baptiste Verre, a laborer, is mentioned in the French Academy proceedings of 1892 as having ears so long that they projected above the top of his head. They possessed the power of motion, and being a cause of great mortification to him, he had them cut down to something near the ordinary size of human ears and concealed the stumps beneath his long hair.

IN BENIN.

The People of a Queer Country and Their King.

The people of the Benin country generally are an intelligent set of black men, and the Jekris, or traders, are an exceedingly shrewd lot, who pick up a technical education of their calling very quickly. Old Calabar is the principal town of the country, and its people, who are commonly known as "Eikis," are a very intelligent set of keen traders.

All things considered, the people will put in a fair amount of work for their employers during the week. Indeed, in this respect, they do not compare unfavorably with the British workman, who considers Monday is merely a prolongation of Sunday, to prepare for which day of rest a good half-holiday is necessary for his well-being on Saturday.

What the Cardinal Prime Ministers were to the Kings of France, and the ordinary "medicine men" are to savage tribes in general, the "Ju Ju" is to his dusky majesty the King of Benin City. They are not only the priests of the fetish worship, but are the councillors and advisers of the King, who, so far as can be made out—for his ways and theirs have not been lighted up by the sun of civilization and inquiry—does nothing without their advice. They surround the throne, and any communication which a trader desires to make to the King goes through their hands, accompanied, it need hardly be added, by coin of the realm.

These Ju-Ju men have others of a lower class dependent on them, so that any message which reaches the King has to pass many mouths, and is naturally a good deal distorted before it reaches headquarters.

The Ju-Ju men wear a peculiar costume. It is as elaborate and gaudy as the ordinary garb of the native is simple. These priests are decked out in flowing robes, elaborately embroidered, and obtained, no doubt, from traders who visit the country. Their head-dress is elaborate and lofty, while their faces are decorated with paint. When squatting on the ground, which is by no means an infrequent attitude of theirs, they look for all the world like a gigantic China flow of a mandarin.

These Ju-Ju men have given their name to a custom which is analogous to that of the "taboo." If the King wishes to prohibit the manufacture of a certain article, or to inhibit its importation into the country, he puts a "Ju-Ju" on it, and the article becomes tabooed and sacred. As the lesser is sometimes used symbolically for the greater, the Ju-Ju's name is applied by the natives to the fetish who presides over the river and stream and forest and the other superstitions of savage life. There is thus a River Ju-Ju, a Forest Ju-Ju, and so on. These deities must be propitiated by offerings in order to bestow their favor on the individual who desires their protection.

If, therefore, a man is going on a long journey he makes an offering to the River Ju-Ju, or the Forest Ju-Ju, according to the way his road lies. In order to make this offering he erects a little mound on the bank of the river, or at the commencement of the forest, as the case may be. Upon this he lays a dead fowl, usually taking the precaution to dress it in a perfect state and indifference to some other gift of the kind which he believes will appeal to the senses of the mythological deity he worships.

The system of life of the people is by no means different from that of the ancient feudal system. To secure the protection of a chief, a man offers him the house of a chief, rendering certain services for the safety which he finds in the name of the powerful member of the tribe. In his turn he has other people dependent on him, and so the scale runs till the lowest and poorest of the country are reached.

The chief method of punishment of a capital nature—and the taking of life is not at all an infrequent thing in savage countries—is by means of crucifixion. Although beheading is not unknown. When the King desires to make an offering to his Ju-Ju, or protecting deity, he frequently selects human beings for the purpose. Then he orders some of his subordinates to supply the necessary slaves, who are slaughtered in order to make a fitting sacrifice. Naturally, these slaves are, if possible, of the lowest type, and, perhaps, because their lives are held of no account by their masters, they have a partiality for not being sent before their time to another world.

When they are told off for slaughter, they exhibit none of that fortitude which characterizes the Chinese, for instance, whose philosophy enables them to meet death with a perfect stolid and indifference. These unfortunate wretches exhibit all the symptoms of great fear, for, though they believe in something like the immortality of the soul, believing that their spirit will go to another world, their religion does not seem to be of such a character as to sustain them in the hour of their need.

There is reason to assume that when they are offered up in this manner their flesh is not eaten as is the custom of certain savage races, for, although the Benin people may eat the bodies of their enemies, as our own legends are full of belief that the world thereby acquire strength, cannibalism is not considered among the whites who are resident in the country to prevail to any great extent.

Souvenirs of Summer Days.

William Martin Johnson, art director of the Ladies' Home Journal, has an attractive, practical article on "Souvenirs of Summer Days." The article, dealing with striking, artistic beauty, how the amateur's photographic outfit can be turned to most pleasing account, in uniting with the flora of the country to make a delightful record of one's summer outing. Mr. Johnson's clever plan is to mount photographs of the most attractive scenery or places, which by reason of some pleasant association, etc., one may desire to record, in a framework of dried flowers, plants, grasses or leaves, gathered in the immediate vicinity of the spot or object pictured. Mr. Johnson shows and tells how to make these frames artistically attractive, and how, as souvenirs of a summer outing, the pictures will take on a general interest, and become also the source of much genuine pleasure to their possessor. Besides the pleasure thus extracted it turns the hobby of the amateur into a useful thing, those who undertake the pleasant task of some useful, faithful and practical lessons in the fascinating field of botany.

What Mother Says. She—It seems almost impossible that you should love me. He—That's what my mother says. How nicely you and she will get along if you always agree like that.



PERSONALITIES.

The Marquis of Salisbury echoes gloves.

Lord Rosebery's maiden speech was delivered when he was only 14 years of age.

George Frederick Watts, R. A., has passed his eightieth birthday and is still painting. Miss Ellen Terry was once his wife.

President Alvah Hovey of the New-ten (Mass.) Theological seminary has started on an extended trip through Egypt and the Holy Land.

It is said that Dr. Atwood, a missionary in Shanai, China, has not seen a European face, except those of his fellow missionaries, for 15 years.

Albert W. Landon, who has just died in Chicago, broke up the practice of allowing cattle to stand in the stockyards from Saturday to Monday without water.

Queen Victoria in the 60 years of her reign has had to do with 17 presidents of the United States. Martin Van Buren had been in office three months when she succeeded to the throne.

Brother Gabriel of Baltimore has just been elected superior general of the order of Christian Brothers. Some years ago he was president of a Catholic college in France, and is known as the author of a number of books.

The announcement that the Rev. Dr. Watson (Ian MacLaren) is to be tried for heresy will not surprise those who know how rigidly the Presbyterian church, of which he is a minister, holds to the old views of theology.

"Dictionary Snyder," long known as the genius of the Latin quarter in Paris, is said to have lived through the siege of the city on 15 francs. Olive oil and bread mixed with water to form a soup were his main articles of diet.

Oscar Randall of Chillicothe, who married Bertie De Val Therie, is the son of his bride's stepmother by her first husband, so that his mother becomes his mother-in-law and his bride's father becomes her father-in-law.

John Siddons of Sarnesdon, near Barton-on-Trent, England, is the oldest chorister on record. He has just celebrated his ninetieth birthday. Siddons joined the parish choir in 1814 and still sings in it. He has been parish clerk for over 50 years.

Colonel John S. Mosby, the Confederate cavalry leader, is a tall, well-preserved man, with smooth shaven face and a pair of penetrating, dark eyes. He has been a resident of the Pacific coast for some time and is now well advanced in years.

Count Cassini, the Russian minister at the court of Peking, has a niece of 15 years whose education he is directing. She speaks Chinese, English, German and French to perfection, and her thorough knowledge of Chinese enables her to act as interpreter to her uncle.

EQUINE HISTORY.

In the reign of Richard III the use of post horses began in England.

The famous Flying Childers in 1744 ran four miles under saddle in 6:48.

The first king in England to establish a royal stable for breeding purposes was Henry VIII.

Students of the equine race declare that the mule has all the faults of both his ancestral lines.

Incitatus was the horse of Emperor Caligula and was made priest and consul. It had an ivory manger and drank wine out of a golden pail.

In Paris there are scores of restaurants where horse flesh is regularly served as an article of food, and the use of this meat has recently extended to many other cities of Europe.

The French army on a peace footing has 60,000 horses in the cavalry and 35,000 in the artillery. All told, the number of horses employed in the French army is 125,019.

No animal tissues are stronger than the tendons and ligaments which bind together the ankle of the horse. It is this strength which enables the animal to support his own great weight for many hours without fatigue.

In 1858 and 1859 Rarey, the American horse tamer, performed feats of taming in London which excited the admiration of all Europe. Besides taming the wildest and most vicious horses he succeeded in taming a zebra, a feat which was deemed impossible.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

DAINTY TRIFLES.

Bones' tusks, tipped with silver, furnish unique standards for thermometers. Sevres and Vienna vases, in new and attractive forms, await the Easter flowers.

An ivory blade and chased silver handle afford a useful and handsome paper-knife.

Loving cups, having proved acceptable flower receptacles, come now in cut and colored glass; also in decorated china.

Mahogany cabinets in Louis XV style, with plate glass sides, top and shelf, are enriched with finely wrought brass mounts.

The oyster plate or "bivalve" clocks, as they are christened, which indicate the hour by hands simulating a knife and fork, are becoming familiar objects in shop windows.

One of the fashionable toilet tables of the day is of old Dutch form. It is built of mahogany and is inlaid with various woods. On these tables are displayed a mixture of china and silver toilet articles.—Jewellers' Circular.

since Long Nights. "I have a little business down town tonight," he said, "and won't be back before midnight. Don't sit up for me, dear."

She promised she wouldn't, and he went down to the club, where the boys had brought in a few hundred pounds of pemmican, 47 barrels of whales' blubber and a great gross or two of sperm candles and were ready for a quiet little six weeks' game of poker.

This is one of the advantages of being an Eskimo during the winter season.—New York Sunday Journal.

A Clever Woman.



Mrs. Johnsing—"I'll bet dat dem rapscallion eagles round yere doan' kerry off no mo' chillun ob mine."—New York Journal.

Literary Bachelor Buttons.

Most women would have all their teeth pulled out if it were only the fashion.

The most successful ministers are those who always notice when a woman isn't at church.

No man ever thinks he is really unhappy until he is in love, and no man ever is really happy until he isn't.

The average man doesn't suffer near so much when he has the yellow jaundice as he does when his wife has a pink tea.

A widow is the only one who appreciates that what a man eats is just as important to him as what a woman wears is to her.—New York Press.

Out of Public Life Now.

"By the way, what has become of Hobart Garrett?" asked Tillingshast. "Hobart Garrett?" asked Winebiddle. "Well, then, Garrett Harriet. Is that right?"

"Hobart Harriet?"

"Well, is it Garbart Harret, then?"

"Who on earth are you thinking about?"

"Why, the vice president, of course. 'Oh, you mean Garrett Hobart. Why didn't you say so?'—New York Sunday World.

A Swindled Citizen.

"I don't think much of this kitescope business," grumbled Mr. Pincer. "Here I've paid half a dollar to see a picture of a train coming toward me at full speed, when I can see the real thing out of doors a dozen times a day for nothing. A man is about the biggest darn fool in creation anyhow."—Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Dolan's Philosophy.

"Wan o' the worst t'ings we hev got contind wid," said Mr. Dolan, "is procrastination. Many a good man 'ud hev a job now if people 'ud take the thrubble to say t'ings the pleasant t'ings they'll be so free wid puttin on 'is tombstone."—Washington Star.

The Revised Version.

"What is your new painting called?"

"The Gleaner."

"Ah, a young girl with a sickle and a bundle of grain?"

"No; an elderly girl with a flat pocketbook and an armful of bargain dry goods."—Chicago Record.

Next.

Brown—Lend me \$5, will you? Jones—I most certainly will not. Brown—All right. You're not the only poble on the beach. Jones—And you're not the only sponge in the drug store.—Truth.

His Version.

"Whoever brought you up, Walter?" demanded his aunt after some small bit of rudeness on his part. "Never was brought up," said Walter. "I've been taken down all my life."—Harper's Round Table.

Woman and Whist.

Mr. Wiggles—Did you go to the whist club today? Mrs. Wiggles—Yes.

Mr. Wiggles—What was the subject for discussion this afternoon?—Somerville Journal.

The Difference.

"That's a poor simile that compares an insolvent concern to a ship on the rocks."

"Why?"

"Well, the ship settles rapidly."—Detroit News.

No Record.

Papa—How many times did he kiss you? Gladys—Do you take me for a book-keeper?—Truth.

In a Street Car.

She—I don't see any seat.

He—Have one on me.—New York Sunday Journal.

Giving Up In Lent.

All the married girls I know To the Lenten service go. They are giving up as penance many things. All their furliwinks they lack. They are dressed in somber black. And they dream of golden harps and cherry rings.

All the married men I know In the Lenten time are slow. They are giving up but little that is dear. But they'll catch it pretty fast. And they'll give up all they've got When the Easter green and daffodils are out.—New York Sunday World.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1897.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Our readers will remember that on several occasions the MAIL contended the civil service of Canada was managed on a wrong basis for the public welfare. Men are elected to office by partisans not because of their competency, but because of services they have rendered their party or through red stocking influence; they are in turn superannuated at the public expense as soon as they get well into the necessities of their office to make room for partisans again, and so the circle goes on necessitating the employment of thousands there is not actual work for.

We notice that McMullen, one of the members of the county of Wellington, has taken up the idea we have agitated, though it may be original to him, and is advocating the appointment of a board of three appointed by both Houses to control the entire service. This is our idea to a point, and we trust, in the public interest something will come of it. Here is Mr. McMullen's speech introducing the measure.

McMullen introduced a bill to create a civil service board with authority to supervise and inspect the inside and outside service of the entire dominion and to dispense with any incompetent and unnecessary officials. In explaining the proposed measure Mr. McMullen said he did not believe that under the management of any Cabinet the staff of civil servants could be reduced to a proper number unless by creating a board of this kind. However willing Ministers might be to discharge their duties, he had come to the conclusion that influence of one kind or another would be brought to bear to keep civil servants employed in departments where there was little or nothing for them to do. He had noticed that whenever the Cabinet had made a move in the direction of getting rid of unnecessary or incompetent civil servants the cry had been raised that it had been done for party or political purposes. He wanted to free any Cabinet from being placed in the position of being charged with partisanship when it was necessary in the interests of the country to remove incompetent or unnecessary officials. In Canada he believed there were not less than a thousand civil servants more than were necessary to perform efficiently all the public services. If reductions were to be made which could be made a board of this kind should be appointed. He proposed that these supervisors should be placed in a position similar to that occupied by the Auditor General, not subject to the dismissal of any Minister or Government, but only to be removed by the joint action of both Houses, and for cause. Three men would compose this board. It would be their duty and they would have the right to enter any department, to demand the submission of all the books, and a statement of the labor performed and the duties devolving on each clerk, and to make a thorough and impartial investigation of the work of every official, with power to dispense with the services of those who might be shown to be unnecessary or incompetent. Within fifteen days after the dismissal of any clerk the board must report the fact to the head of the department in which he had been employed, and it must also within fifteen days of the meeting of Parliament submit a list of those who have been removed since the last preceding session. His impression was that if this bill met with the approval of the House it would bring about an improved condition of things in the civil service. Several members of the civil service with whom he had discussed the proposition had confirmed his opinion as to the ultimate results of the measure and the greatest possible encouragement. Mr. McMullen explained that the bill was not intended to go as far as to take out of the hands of the Cabinet Ministers appointments to office. To give the commission a right of appointment as well as dismissal would put the civil service absolutely under its control. That would be a proposition that it would be well for the House to consider.

THE TARIFF.

There is no questioning the fact the Liberal government have not carried out their pre-election pledges in the late revision of the tariff. There have not been a great many advances it is true, and it is also a fact the preferential clauses will be found to give much satisfaction to the country in general, though through them the importation of German wares will cripple some of our industries.

It is the farmers mainly who have the most grounds for complaint. They will have for the operations of 1898, free wire and twine, with reductions on both the coming summer, but they have no relief on implements, while in fact some of them will cost them more than heretofore, the manufacturers reaping a harvest in the change. With the duties on iron and other raw materials cut in two, and those on the manufactured goods increased, the manufacturers of Canada will be in clover, as there are not enough of them left to give serious opposition to one another. If the National Policy was bad, even under Liberal rule the country is bound to have a continuance of its offensive operations.

Already some of the government's organs are beginning to explain away to absence of the adoption of previous Liberal pledges and promises on the ground that when former pledges and

promises were made the Liberals were not in harness; but this kind of patchwork will never do. It is natural to suppose that when the present ministers were in opposition, they were as intelligent men as they are to-day, and they knew then or should have known the gravity of their promises, and that sooner or later they would be asked to carry them out. It is reducing a representative man to the level of a common trickster to excuse the non-fulfillment of a pledge made out of harness, in harness, on the ground when made he was not responsible. Canada expects a different standard in her public men from that.

As for our part we are supremely indifferent as to the politics of our governments, if only they are directed in the interests of the people. We have for years contended the farmers of Canada would not be placed on a plane with the rest of the people of the country until they had implements free or at least subjected to merely a nominal duty, and we have no reason to change our mind now. With raw materials relieved as they have been and with 10 per cent duties on the manufactured goods, the implement manufacturers of Canada could make as much money as they could under the Tory National Policy; under the present tariff they are permitted to double their previous profits, while no relief is offered to the purchaser. It is generally to be hoped the government will look at this matter again and apply the scythe with force to the implement duties in the interest of the agriculturists as well as their own pre-election pledges.

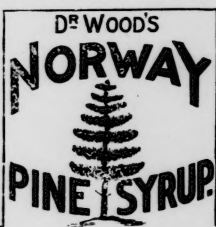
We believe Mr. Wm. Johnston, implement dealer, is not happy because there is not a cut in implement duties under the new tariff. Years ago Mr. Wm. Johnston never tired of complaining to the MAIL of the high implement duties and of priming this paper with information to the discredit of the duties of those days. At the time he did not hesitate to say he would never again support Mr. Daly. Mr. Johnston's views that time coincided with those of the MAIL. The MAIL has since been consistent in advocating lower duties, which was one of our reasons for refusing to support the government candidate in the last election, and for this refusal Mr. Johnston in his line of consistency knifed the MAIL. We have been consistent and for this reason we have no hesitation in saying the new tariff announcement will never suit the Canadian people, especially the farming classes. There are cuts in twine, barbed wire, coal oil, dressed lumber and some other articles in their interest, but they are nothing like as deep as the people were led to expect they would be. Those who used to denounce the Tory tariff, cannot declare the present one is what the country, especially the farming portion of it, was led to expect. Of course we sympathize with Mr. Wm. Johnston in his affliction.

It is not always that two great minds run in the same groove. For some time past the MAIL has represented that the only course open to the City Council, in the present shape of the city's finances, is to ascertain the names of the bond holders, print a new issue of debentures at three per cent., covering a long period of time, and offer them to the present holders in lieu of the 5 per cent. debentures they now hold. The place can pay 3 per cent. on its indebtedness, when it cannot pay 5, and 3 per cent. is a good investment for English money lenders. The greater certainty of getting their money under the lowered rate of interest increases the security. We notice that at the last meeting of the council Ald. Caldwell has given notice of a motion along these lines. The MAIL may never get credit for being the first with the idea for the relief of the place, but none the less it is the only one that is practicable, and if the bond holders refuse to let go their two pounds of flesh to accept one there is a way open to make them take even less.

Premier Greenway is reported to have said in St. Paul the other day, he did not think the duties under the Laurier government would be much higher than those in force at present. Now in the face of the Free Trade cries of the Liberal party for years past, the public will be unable to understand why their leaders should not reduce the duties. They claim to be making heavy reductions in departmental and other expenditures, and if they are, a much lower revenue will suffice to run the machinery. At one time Joseph Martin declared in the House the business of the country could be run on five millions a year less than it was, and if this is so which we confidently believe is a fact, then a great cut could be made in collections without impairing efficiency. The Laurier government promised the country reduced duties, and the people will see to it they get them, or a change of government next election.

It speaking of the new duties on rice the other day the Hon. Mr. Fielding said the price to the consumer would not be increased, but the manufacturer would have to pay more for the raw material. How the manufacturer will pay more for the raw material and not charge more for the manufactured article is something it requires an ancient philosopher to understand.

Things are politically mixed at the Portage to say the least of it. C. B. Halpin, a life long Conservative, is running the Liberal, Grit, and supporting Dr. Rutherford. W. A. Prest on the other hand a life long Grit is running the Review in the Conservative interest.



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DISEASES OF THE
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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

PREFERENTIAL TRADE PLEASURES IN ENGLAND.

Toronto, April 24.—This evening's Telegram, special London cable, says: Most of the papers have more or less editorial comment on the new Dominion tariff. The Globe says it is difficult to over estimate the importance of the news from Canada concerning the tariff. The Morning Post says Canada's ministry is able to consult the general interests of the country without consulting the great commercial organizations that have contributed to the campaign fund of the party. The St. James Gazette has a long editorial laudatory of the Dominion with the caption "Great Example From Canada." Other journals take the same attitude, highly commending Canada's action in favoring the mother country.

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Successor of the "Unabridged."
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of the English Court in the Federal Trial, of the U. S. Court of Appeals, of the U. S. Supreme Court, of the State Supreme Courts, and of nearly all the schools.
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by State Superintendents of Schools, and other Educators almost without number.
THE BEST FOR EVERYBODY
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It is easy to ascertain the pronunciation.
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The Toronto Globe says:
"The International is rapidly becoming recognized as the most reliable standard dictionary published. In addition to fulfilling the primary function of a dictionary, the International contains a vast amount of general information of great value."—Jan. 11, 1897.
G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Publishers,
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MILLINERY NOTICE.

I have a large stock of **SPRING MILLINERY**—latest styles and novelties; and would be pleased to have the ladies of Brandon and vicinity, call and inspect before buying elsewhere.

THE "GEM"
MILLINERY STORE.

Opposite Fleming Block.

Rosser Avenue.

MGR. DEL VAL'S REPORT.

Montreal, April 22.—The World's correspondent says: "People who appear to know what they are talking about declare that Mgr. Merry del Val's report will be as follows:

- 1 The governments of Canada and Manitoba did not invite him to come here and to settle the school question.
- 2 Protestants completely ignore his mission to Canada.
- 3 The bishops did not interfere and are not interfering in political questions, where religion has no role to play.
- 4 It is the duty of the bishops to look after and to protect the moral and religious education of Catholic children.
- 5 The so called settlement of the Manitoba school question is not acceptable to the Catholic conscience.
- 6 The delegate strongly recommends the Episcopacy and Catholic clergy to abstain from making allusions to men, on purely political questions, in the pulpit.

ONE HONEST MAN.

To the publisher:
Please inform your readers that if written confidentially I will mail in a sealed envelope the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health and mainly strength after years suffering, nervous, weakness, lost vigor, unnatural discharges, and lack of development.
I have no scheme to extort money from any one. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but, thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and sound, and anxious to make the certain means of cure known to all.
Unsolicted endorsements from my grateful friends who have been cured through my Free Advice:

Mr. Mulford: "I saw your notice in the paper some time ago, and wrote you about my case. After following your advice, which you so kindly gave me, I am very glad to say that I am now perfectly cured. I wish to thank you a thousand times for your kindness."

"Heaven grant you a long and prosperous life, is the wish of a cured friend."

"Judge of my surprise to receive a kind letter of so valuable advice, absolutely free."
"It is the first advertisement I have answered that did not ask me to call at the Express Office and pay for medicines that I had not ordered."
"I am happy to say that you are truly an Honest Man and deserve the endorsement of both Pulpit and Press."

In conclusion: I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp Mr. Wm. T. Mulford Agents' Supplies, P. O. Box 59, St. Henri, Montreal, Canada.

Tenders Wanted.

For the Printing for The Western Agricultural and Arts Association, for the year 1897. For particulars apply to

R. E. A. LEECH, Chairman,
Box 188, Brandon.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the Brandon City Electoral Division Agricultural Society will be held in the Council Chamber, Brandon, on Friday, June 11th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering the transfer of the assets, property, effects and liabilities of the society to The Western Agricultural and Arts Association of Manitoba, in pursuance of and in accordance with section 16, chapter 55 of the Statutes of Manitoba.
S. A. BEDFORD, President.
D. H. SCOTT, Secy.-Treas.

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Terms Reasonable.

The Merry
Month of May!

with its BRIGHT WARM SUNSHINE will not only start the growth of beautiful FLOWERS, VELVET GREEN GRASS, and last, but not least, OUR OWN MANITOBA NO. 1 HARD; and while this work is going on, Our People will have their thoughts centred upon SPRING and SUMMER wearing apparel, Furnishings for the Home, etc.

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FRENCH ORGANIE MUSLINS PLISSE ETEATS, Grass Linens, Silk Stripe Chiffon, Zephyrs, etc., take First Place for Low Prices. EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS may be had here at exceptionally

FANCY SILKS. In this Department the latest Parisian and American novelties may be seen; entirely new and artistic designs, prices 50c to \$1.25 per yard.

MOIRIE ANTIQUE SILK ALL COLORS, 75c Blacks up to \$1.50. They are very popular this year.

SILK BROCHE GRENADINES in Blacks and Colors very effective and pretty 75c yd. PATTERN COSTUMES. New Blues, new Greens, new Greys, new Browns, new Purples, etc., all in silk warp Goods, making them equal to all silk in appearance. They cost from \$6.00 to \$10.00 per costume. We make them up in the best possible style in the store at moderate cost—Miss ARMSTRONG has charge of this department.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. This is a line of Goods which we undoubtedly sell cheaper than any other House in the trade. 500 Pair Lace Curtains just to hand, prices 25c a pair up to \$5.00—really wonderful value. We show a splendid collection of Chenille and Tapestry curtains. Draperies by the yard. Floor Oilcloths, Linoleums, etc. Window Shades on rollers, complete, 30c each.

See our Jackets, Capes, Blouses, Wrappers, etc.

First floor upstairs.

Men's and Boys' Clothing:

It would be difficult to convey even an idea of the magnificent Stock of Goods we carry in this line—we simply have everything for Man or Boy in the way of Suits, Pants, Overcoats, Reefers, etc. Prices for Boys' Suits, 90c up. For men—\$3.25, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 10.00 and so on. Price means very little without quality. Come and see the goods if we cannot show you BETTER value than any competitor, we will not ask you to buy.

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The newest lines and best makers represented here. Agents for Standard Patterns—sent free on receipt of price. Fashion Sheets FREE on application.

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HOUSEFURNISHING
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We are now displaying Decorated China and Porcelain.

TEA, TOILET AND
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Buyers should under no consideration fail to see these goods. The shapes include the latest obtainable; the decorations are striking in originality, rich in beauty and colorings, harmonious in treatment, and perfect in artistic detail.

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& GRANITEWARE.

We have a full assortment in above lines, and are now selling off our Stoves at actual cost and parties wishing to secure bargains in first-class Cook Stoves should call and inspect our stock and get our prices, and we have no doubt but they will find them satisfactory.

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CANADIAN NEWS.

Rosland, B. C., April 20. — This morning at 2:30 a gang of wood laborers on the Toad Mountain railway, were in a tent eight miles down the line from Rosland, were overwhelmed by a slide. Six of the men are dead, one is dying and the others will recover. The tent was on a gentle slope and no expectation of a slide was entertained. One of the men was awakened by a noise, which he took to be a car off the track and got up to investigate. He went down the track and only proceeded a few feet when the slide came down completely covering the tent. There was some snow in the slide, but the main mass was composed of rocks, dirt and trees. The survivors at once left for Rosland on the engine of the work train which happened to be on a side track near by. Dr. Bowes at once left for the scene and in an hour a big force was at work trying to locate the men. It seems a miracle that any escaped, but was practically uninjured; another who had been asleep under a kitchen table was saved by that piece of furniture. The names of the victims are not obtainable at the present writing.

Halifax, April 23.—The French mail steamer Propatria, due here Saturday last from St. Pierre Miquelon, has not arrived yet. The vessel left St. Pierre two days ago with a large number of fishermen bound to the French shore of Newfoundland, and a short trip, whence she was to return to St. Pierre, and then come direct to Halifax. Nothing has been heard of her since she sailed for the French shore. A rumor is afloat that the vessel has been lost with all on board but some think she may have been caught in the ice-field, where she may be held for some days.

Chatham, April 23.—Ralph S. Vail, aged 22, belonging to Lambertton, township of Dawn, pleaded guilty yesterday to offering to purchase counterfeit money. Judgement was reserved.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all ailments of the throat and chest, and is the only remedy that cures the pain of "cutting teeth" without any danger to the child. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the throat and chest, and is the only remedy that cures the pain of "cutting teeth" without any danger to the child. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the throat and chest, and is the only remedy that cures the pain of "cutting teeth" without any danger to the child.

ROSSLAND & TRAIL CREEK Mining Company.

(LIMITED LIABILITY.)

E. G. Wiswell has been appointed agent in Brandon for the celebrated ROSSLAND & TRAIL CREEK MINING GROUP, incorporated under the above title, which consists of the following well known properties:

THE ISLAND BELLE, GOLDEN CROWN, ROBERT BRUCE, FREE SILVER, SOUTHAMPTON and EMMA

All of which belong to the Rossland & Trail Creek Mining Co., making a strong company, as all the property has been fully paid for and several thousand dollars worth of roads and development work done, which was also paid for by the promoters. The Company did not receive a share of stock for sale till it was satisfied that they had sufficient money to secure a shipping mine. Such fact is now assured as they have now completed fifty feet of shaft work in the Golden Crown, which shows up a splendid body of ores and the management will now commence running the working tunnel, which will tap the vein at a lower level, and the best of experts of the camp predict that the Golden Crown will soon be a shipping mine.

There has also been a crosscut made in the Island Belle to catch the lead in the South Bend, which now shows the Island Belle sufficiently to push further development with almost positive assurance of getting a shipping mine.

The Golden Crown, Island Belle and Robert Bruce are adjoining claims and are separated from the other three by the South Bend, Gold Dollar and Albany. The ledge from the Deadwood, which adjoins the Golden Crown on the west and which is owned by C. W. Callaghan, the well-known mining expert, is clear across the Robert Bruce, and the ledge from the South Bend and the Free Silver. The Emma C. is the Albany ledge which can be traced to the Imperial and G. R. Sovereign claims, and there is a good surface showing on the Southampton.

Many of these claims are in this one block and purchasers of stock get an interest in all, which, taken into consideration with the fact that the Company is only stocked for \$1,000,000 with \$200,000 as treasury stock to be used for development, makes one of the best bargains offered to the public.

OFFERS FOR MINING AND TRANSPORTATION. For convenience of location for mining and shipping purposes, these properties cannot be surpassed. There is an abundance of timber, and Lake Creek, which

runs from the summit of the mountain to Trail Creek and passes these claims, provides a bountiful supply of water.

TUNNELS.

There are splendid opportunities for tunnelling and it is the intention of the Company, shortly, to run a tunnel to catch the lead upon which the work is now being done, thus cheapening the cost of mining. The property lies within about three miles of the Trail smelter. The Columbia & Western Railway within one claim and a half (about 1,700 feet) from the present works, all down grade, thus affording unequalled facilities for conveying ores to the cars, and thence to the smelter. There also is a movement on foot to erect a smelter on the R. E. Lee or Mail of Erin grounds, which are in close proximity to the property. Should this be effected, the ore can be treated at the very lowest possible cost. This will admit of the treatment of low grade ores, which heretofore has been impossible.

50,000 SHARES

Of the Treasury Stock is now offered for sale at the very low price of

TEN CENTS PER SHARE,

to provide funds to pay the costs connected with continuing of development after completion of the now existing contracts.

The Capital Stock of the Company is \$1,000,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares of the par value of \$1.00 each, of which 250,000 has been placed as Treasury Stock.

Regarding the present famous and the untold future possibilities of the Trail Creek Camp, so much has been said and written that it is needless to make any more than a passing reference. Rossland, the great and growing business centre, has been styled the "Bull's Eye of America." It might well be called the Bull's Eye of the World. It attracts the miner and the capitalist, the business man and the laborer from all parts.

The vast number of mines and prospective mines with which, on every hand it is surrounded, makes Rossland today one of the most talked of and universally admired spots on Earth.

As a field for profitable and safe investment the Trail Creek Camp stands without a rival. One year ago there were but two shipping mines; now there are twenty, and everything else has increased in proportion.

We have every reason to believe that, under the excellent management, judging by the business-like manner in which everything in connection with this Company has been executed, within one year the Rossland & Trail Creek Mining Company's property will stand high among the producing mines of the District.

TO INVESTORS

We would say that, in determining whether or not they should place their capital in this Company's stock, they should consider:

- (1) The number of properties, extent of ground and number of leads to be worked. Buying stock in this Company with its six full claims at 10 cents, is like buying in most other companies, which have only one claim, at a little better than one cent and a half.
- (2) The convenience of situation and the excellent facilities for mining and transportation.
- (3) The fact that the promoters have not been dependent upon the sale of Treasury Stock to begin development work, but have, before offering stock for sale, performed sufficient work to demonstrate that they have every prospect of getting a shipping mine.
- (4) The high standing of its officers.

The officers are:—

Pres.—ASGUS W. YOUNG,

Seattle, Wash.

Mgr.—EX-MAYOR H. WHITE,

of Seattle, now of Rossland.

Supt.—M. A. GREEN,

Rosland.

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No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and purifying properties as Burdock Blood Bitters. It not only cleanses internally, but it heals, when applied externally, all sores, ulcers, abscesses, scrofulous sores, blotches, eruptions, etc., leaving the skin clean and pure as a babe's. Taken internally it removes all morbid effete or waste matter from the system, and thoroughly regulates all the organs of the body, restoring the stomach, liver, bowels and blood to healthy action.

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Men Wanted SHOW US THE MAN...

Who does not feel within himself the strong appeal to wear a handsome, neat fitting Suit of Clothes, such as we are making for \$15, \$16, \$18 and \$20. If there be such, send him to us and he will be convinced—that neither our goods or fit can be surpassed by any other house in the tailoring line. We carry the best of goods in the market. If you don't know you can get a nice pair of Pants made here for \$3.50 and \$4, come and see. The same goods will cost you \$5 and \$6 in other places.

We also carry a large line of Ready-made Clothing and Men's Furnishings—Shirts of all kinds, Underwear in wools and Balbrakan, for summer wear; also a splendid line of Neckties all shades and colors, these we sell on a very small margin.

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Come in and see our New Spring Hats and Caps—we have them in all styles and qualities.

All Winter Goods will be sold at cost and under to clear out. This stock consists of Overcoats, Ulsters, Pea-jackets. Underwear, &c.

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done every day. Chopping 8 cents per hundred, and Gristing 15 cents per bushel for which we give the best grade of Lily Patent. Satisfaction assured all patrons

ALEXANDER, KELLY & CO.

THE SLOTH.
Then most absurd of all absurdities,
Thou living irony of nature's law,
We wonder that in this old Cretaceous
Orbits signs of humor in an otherwise
Not overwitted god, with ears and eyes
Inverted, and each servicable paw
Transformed into a hanging claw,
Then has turned topsy turvy earth and skies.
O "paragon of animals," why leer
At one who gazes with inverted eyes
The "change of attitude" thou findest here
Is my attempt to follow thee, and try
What benefit arises in this sphere
By twisting all one's being toward the sky.
—From the "Poems" of G. J. Romanes.

AT THE HUNT BALL.

"I declare, you're the most punctual girl alive, Maggie, and how sweet you look!"
Lady Carew surveyed her cousin's figure approvingly as Mrs. Fawcett's maid put the last touches to her toilet.
"Do you really like me?" And Maggie Fawcett turned slowly round so that no item of her dainty ball gown might be lost.
"My dear, you'll be the success of the evening, and oh, what an exquisite bangle that is!" And with an exclamation of delight Lady Carew caught her cousin's wrist, on which glittered a magnificent bracelet set with diamonds and emeralds.
"Surely that's new, isn't it? It wasn't a wedding present, was it?"
Mrs. Fawcett flushed nervously. "No. You haven't seen it before. I only had it yesterday."
"You lucky creature, to get promiscuous presents like that! Who gave you that?"
The flush on Maggie's cheek deepened.
"Eric, of course," she replied, with a laugh.
"He spoils me dreadfully, you know," Lady Carew's lips quivered into an in-dignant expression.
"My dear," she answered, smiling, "be-ware of a husband's unprovoked presents."
"What do you mean?" asked Maggie quickly.
"Only that their source is more often a guilty conscience than an overflowing affection."
"Laura, why will you say such things! Come, the carriage is ready."
"So am I. But let's Eric coming!"
"Not with us. He was luncheon with the Delawares and sent over for his things. He will go with them, and he goes back there to sleep."
The two women took their places in the snug brougham. It was a fairly late drive to Trevor Hall, where the Fawcett hunt ball was to take place, but there was absolute silence in the carriage, partly because, as cousins and intimate friends, there was no necessity for conversation between its occupants, and also because Mag-gie Fawcett knew that Lady Carew had hated to tire herself out with talking be-fore the serious business of the flirting and waiting began.
Maggie Fawcett's appearance at the hunt ball was something of an event. She was the bride of the occasion. Early in the spring she had married Eric Fawcett, and this was the first winter she had spent on his estate in Dorshire.
Now and again Lady Carew glanced at her cousin. Maggie leaned back in her corner, the white fur of her wrap nestling round her throat, and her small head re-posed against the cushions of the carriage. It struck her companion that the young wife's face was a little pale, and that it wore a look of suppressed excitement, mingled with something which seemed al-most like anxiety. "What can be the mat-ter with the girl?" murmured Lady Carew to herself. "She is evidently disturbed about something. How she plays with that bracelet. I wonder—but no! Maggie is the best little soul alive, and besides there isn't an eligible man within a dozen miles. Still, I never should have expected Eric Fawcett to have married a model husband." And she laughed softly to her-self.
Laura Carew was a good six years older than her cousin, and she remembered very distinctly that at the same ball last year, before Maggie had flashed upon his firmament, Eric Fawcett had been her very de-voted slave, and naturally she smiled at the recollection—a little pityingly perhaps, for Lady Carew could not quite under-stand an admirer deserting her for Mag-gie, and though she was fond of her cou-sin, she was rather sorry for Eric. Women generally are sorry for the men who marry some one else.
But in spite of Lady Carew's moderate estimate of Maggie's powers of attraction her card was full before she had been in the room ten minutes—as full, that is, as she would allow it to be, for she valiantly resisted all efforts to fill up two spaces which she insisted on preserving.
She was standing by her husband in the midst of a group of people. She put her hand gently on his arm.
"Eric," she whispered, "I've kept you two waiting."
"Two?" and he laughed as he looked down at her. "Why, little woman, we can't dance together twice. It would be ridiculous. Here, I'll take this one. I don't suppose you'll have any difficulty in filling in the other. You're looking very pretty tonight. I must go, dear. This is my dance with Laura."
Maggie Fawcett bit her lips. She wouldn't have minded people seeing that she was in love with her husband and that she thought him the handsomest man in the room. But her ball was not unusual—very different—and her heart swelled as a rush of memories came upon her. She answered her partner's not very apt remarks mechanically. It was doubtless bad form, but her eyes sought her husband's figure. He was walking with Laura. It seemed to her that he was always walking with Laura. But then, perhaps Eric might be thinking the same thing of her, for she had certainly danced a great many times with this Mr. Dobson—Dobson—she was not at all sure of his name, and she really did not care at all who was her partner. The Durbine ball was not unusual, she thought, and it was a little embar-assing that so many people noticed and ad-mired her bangle. She touched it doubt-fully, twisting it on her arm so that the diamonds flashed in her eyes. It was very pretty, but—
"Maggie seems to be putting in a very good time tonight," observed Lady Carew as she strolled into the conservatory with Eric Fawcett. "She appears to be enjoy-ing herself tremendously."
"Not half as much as I am," replied Eric, with a laugh. "It is quite like old times, isn't it?" he added, drawing a low seat forward for his companion.
"Oh, my dear Eric, don't try to be sen-timental! But really I begin to think my warning to Maggie was not uncalled for."
"Oh, what warning?"
"Well, it rather comes to me that the old Adam is returning, my friend; that domestic joys are palling, and forbidden fruits is becoming terribly attractive."
"Is that a challenge?"
"Not at all. Besides Maggie is my cou-sin."

In and my friend, and I think it's right to warn her."
"Are you in fun or in earnest? What do you mean by warning her?"
"Lady Carew broke into a laugh.
"Only that I told her to beware of a husband's presents; that a magnificent diamond and emerald bracelet often meant more than met the eye when it was be-stowed as a propos de bodies."
"Really? Haven't the smallest idea of what that means?"
"Mrs. Why, the lovely bangle you gave her yesterday!"
"I gave Maggie a bangle yesterday?"
"Certainly. She is wearing it tonight."
"You must be dreaming."
But, in spite of Lady Carew's companion's face with frank astonishment.
"I am very sorry," she said quietly. "I am afraid I have been indiscreet. But how was I to guess? Oh, what are you going to do?"
For at that moment Mrs. Fawcett en-tered the conservatory and spoke to her partner, and Eric immediately rose to his feet. Laura caught his arm.
"Eric, don't be ridiculous. It is some absurd mistake! I'll take that man away. Speak to Maggie, but for heaven's sake don't look like that!"
But, in spite of Lady Carew's efforts, it was not so easy to "take that man away," and while the futile, frivolous conver-sation rumbled on, Eric stood by, bewildered and stunned. Maggie, the soul of truth and simplicity, had told a lie. There was not the faintest doubt that Laura had spoken the truth and spoken it without arriere-pensée. The stones of the mysteri-ous bracelet glittered maliciously before his eyes, and yet, had not his attention been drawn to it, most probably he would not have noticed it. The details of any other woman's dress were always more ob-vious to Eric than those of his wife's, and Maggie might have presumed on that.
But Maggie! He was very much in love with her when he married her, but he was uncomfortably conscious that he had paid very little attention to her of late. But then, Maggie—who would have dreamed—! At last the music struck up and Lady Carew led off the intruder, having suc-ceeded in persuading him that his calcula-tions were out and that it was precisely this dance she had given him.
Maggie rose too, but her husband laid his hand on her arm.
"No. Stay here. I want to speak to you."
"But—"
"I can't help engagements or anything else. I must speak to you now."
"What is it?" asked Maggie, looking up at him. "Why, Eric, what is the matter?"
"I wish to know who gave you this ban-gle."
The color flew over Maggie's throat and face, and her lips trembled.
"—I can't tell you."
"—No, suppose, or you wouldn't have lied to Laura Carew about it."
"Eric!"
There was something so pathetic about the girl's expression as his name burst from her lips—she looked so childish, so helpless, and so miserable—that the anger in Eric's heart died suddenly. A whole world of thoughts surged up in his mind. Why had he left this child so lonely? The fault was his. "Maggie, dear," he said gently, "I know I've not been as I ought to the best little wife in the world. I've set you a bad example, and you are ac-cused of doing the same. I don't know what men are. You're been a little foolish perhaps. But that's all, I'm sure—do you hear, dear—I'm quite sure of that. But you must tell me the story of that bangle."
"—Oh, Eric, I'm ashamed!" and she turned her face away.
"—Tell me, dear."
There was a moment's pause.
"—Well, then, I bought it myself."
"—Maggie!"
"—Yes, Oh, don't think I want to blame you, but the other women who have been always having presents from their husbands—flowers and sweets and trinkets—and so on—as you—do you not think of them, I bought them myself and said you'd given them to me!"
Eric held her at arm's length. She raised her face suddenly and looked at him.
"—I wanted people to think you spoiled me; that you were in love with me still."
Eric Fawcett did not return to the Delawares, and a couple of days later the di-rect and emerald bangle came home, and was clasped on Maggie's arm by her husband himself.—London World.

THE NORTHUMBRIAN AND SCOTCH RUSTICS.

The Northumbrian peasant is not at all Scotch. On the contrary, the ancient an-tiquities between England and Scotland were kept on the borders, and are still alive there. As soon as you cross the Tweed the difference becomes apparent. First there is the dialect. To a Londoner it is all Scotch, and there's an end of the matter. But there are several important points of difference. You find one ex-pressed in words such as home, stone, one, etc. The Scotch says hame, stane, yin, yin—I fear only those who have heard it will be able to give that "y" its proper sound. And then the inimitable burr! One has to guess the meaning of all the words and phrases which are used. It is not only in letters representing the pronunciation of "me" and similar words. But it is all English of a sort, and not Scotch. Still more strik-ing is the difference in facial expression. The typical Scot is naturally reserved, not so much so as the English, but there is something of a mask through which the true man peers at his neighbor. A southern peasant is polite, civil, respectful, cap-tivating, in awe of the squire and the quality. In Northumberland you will find the peasant franker than the Scot, of more independent bearing than is common south of the Ouse, his faults rudeness and brusqueness.—Langman's.

THE FORK IS NINE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

By the way, it is just about 1,900 years ago since the fork made its appearance in Europe. In 90 A. D. a son of the doge Pietro Orsini took a walk in the Venetian Brizantin Princess Argilla, who produced at the wedding breakfast a silver fork and gold spoon. Then the high Venetian fam-ilies followed suit, and these martyrs to fashion picked their lips with the new in-strument. The fork prospered, however, and spread over all Italy. In 1579 it was re-ported as far as France, and in 1608 a travel-ler brought it direct to England.—Lon-don Figaro.

REMARKABLE INDEED.

He—I see that statisticians have found that men live longer than women do. This is almost beyond belief. She—I don't see why you should take that view of it. Men are naturally stronger than women. He—Yes; but, on the other hand, look at the risks of being talked to death that they are constantly running.—Cleveland Leader

TO A BOY POET OF THE DECADENCE.

But, my good little man, you have made a mis-take.
If you really are pleased to suppose That the Thames is slight with the lyrics you make We could all do the same if we chose.
From Solomon down, we may read, as we run, Of the ways of a man and a maid,
There is nothing that's new to us under the sun.
And certainly not in the shade.
The erotic affairs that you fiddle about Are as vulgar as coin of the mint,
And you merely distinguish yourself from the crowd By the fact that you put 'em in print.
You're a 'prentice, my boy, in the primitive stage,
And you itch, like a boy, to confess.
When you know a bit more of the arts of the age,
You will probably talk a bit less.
For your dull little verses we don't care a fig. It is this that we deeply deplore—
But you may be a common or usual pig.
—Oxford Newman in New York Tribune.

MAE'S SACRIFICE.

If any shadow of unhappiness or jeal-ousy spoiled the brightness of Mae Lis-bon's life, not one of the gay group of which she was a member seemed to know it, for she was not a girl to "wear her heart upon her sleeve."
And yet, among all that merry party just setting out for a prolonged horseback ride among the surrounding steep, moun-tainous hills, on that beautiful autumn afternoon, there was not another heart so crushed and hopeless and despairing as that which beat under pretty Mae Lisbon's dark blue riding habit.
But she laughed brightly as she reined her prancing horse to one side to make room for Paul Beresford to pass with Miss Elise Turley, whom he had just assisted to her saddle with an air of tender emotion that wrung Mae's very heartstrings.
"I'm expecting every day to hear their engagement announced," said Joe St. Giles, Mae's escort, with a significant glance and smile toward the handsome pair. "It's a clear case of mutual fascina-tion. Don't you think so, Miss Lisbon?"
"It does look that way," she returned quietly.
So they rode on, talking, laughing, jest-ing, and singing, the merry party keeping together for awhile, the scattering in com-panies to explore the picturesque scenery of the valleys or the winding roads that went twisting boldly, and sometimes danger-ously, around the rugged hillside slopes.
Gay as Mae Lisbon's bright face and sweet, ringing laughter seemed to be, her heart was heavy with the weight of woe, and she stole away from the others for a time that she might lay aside the mask of happiness which, while in their presence, pride compelled her to wear.
After riding along for awhile she came to a sort of gulch or dry creek bed, deep and narrow, which she unobtrusively made her horse leap over, for Mae was a fine and fearless equestrienne.
Going some distance farther, she dis-mounted, and throwing the reins over her arm, went on to explore a deserted mining cabin which nestled picturesquely among some rocks a little way beyond.
Here she sat down, and before she knew it, she was lost in the labyrinth of her own intensely painful thoughts.
She knew that St. Giles' words were true, though she had been spoken in jest, and that it could not be long ere an engagement between Paul Beresford and Elise Turley would be formally announced.
And how she, Mae, loved him!
But, thank heaven, he had never guessed it, and now he loved her.
She should cheerfully have given years of her life to be loved by him. But he had passed both her love and her loveliness by with unseeing eyes to lay his heart at the feet of that fair, dazzling blond beauty who would soon be his bride.
"What a grim old spinster fate is this!" she cried out in a half sob in her broken voice. "I would die for his love. Yet all I can do is to hide the truth from him, to keep it from speaking in my eyes and sobbing in my voice when I come near him, while another woman holds that precious love of his in the hollow of her dainty hand without an effort, and will doubtless pass her whole life at his side without even knowing or half appreciat-ing the priceless blessing that it is. Oh, if I could!"
She stopped abruptly, shocked, horri-bled, by a terrific crash of thunder which seemed to rend the very rocks apart.
"Heavens, how foolish I have been not to notice this before!" she exclaimed, her pretty uplifted face paling with consterna-tion. "But such a lovely day as it was when we started. Who could have dreamed of such a change as this! What will it think has become of me, I wonder? Oh, I must hurry or I shall miss them all, and have to find my way alone through this blinding storm. I wonder if St. Giles is alarmed about me?"—A little smile, despite the grave aspect, flickered across her charming lips. "I think not, as he knows what a reckless rider I often am."
All this time she was leading her horse down the uneven slope to the road below, where she mounted and went flying, as swiftly as the storm would allow, in the direction where she had come.
Reaching the narrow gulch, however, which such a short time before she had crossed so easily, Mae found it now a rush-ing torrent from which her horse drew back with quivering nostrils and unwilling feet.
"Good gracious! What am I going to do?" she thought impatiently. "Oh, here is my bugle. Perhaps I can at least let some of them know my whereabouts."
And lifting the little silver bugle, which she carried by her lips, she blew one long, shrill, clear blast, then paused, listening intently for some response.
It came sooner than she expected.
There was an answering call, and a mo-ment later Paul Beresford came into view around a little promontory a hundred yards away.
Mae drew back as he approached, too amazed to realize that she was crying, coming up to her. "Good heavens, are you lost too? I—I somehow got separated from Miss Turley after crossing this creek to find some particular specimens of autumn foliage for her, and now it seems out of the question to rescue her. I think I can do anything like this before," he added gloomily, his handsome face clouded with the most perplexed anxiety.
"Oh, we must rescue it! We must get it out of our party, Mr. Beresford!" ex-claimed Mae, as she saw a sudden realization of their position flashed upon her. "Somehow we can find some point where our horses can make the leap. Come, let us hasten! Every moment makes it worse!"
Paul shook his head with a hopeless smile. Still he obeyed her, and almost frantically they rode up and down the

banks of the swollen stream searching vainly for some point where they might cross.
"No use," said Paul at last. "We could not even swim across without almost certainly losing our lives. No, we must simply make the best of a bad matter, Miss Lisbon, and put up with our unpleasant situation as philosophically as we can."
Then thoughtfully a moment after—"Can't we have a shower of some kind, do you think?" will kill you to be exposed to this chilling storm all night."
"All night!" Mae echoed in a low, tense whisper. Yet not so low but that Beresford caught it, as well as the little gasp-ing break in the breath that uttered it.
"There is an empty miner's cabin not very far from here," she said very quietly.
"If I had not been so foolish as to linger to explore it, I should have been caught in this awkward dilemma."
"Let us go there, then," he answered gently. "It will be some slight protection for at least, and as for me!"
His low voice died into silence, and in silence they went on until the little, empty, desolate cabin was reached.
Fortunately Paul had some matches in his pocket, and equally so Mae remembered having seen a quantity of pine fagots scat-tered about the hut. So it was but a few minutes until a bright fire was blazing upon the neglected hearth, and the un-comfy darkness fled before its cheery light.
Having thus made her as comfortable as he could, Paul rose to his feet and hastily began buttoning his coat about his chin.
For an instant Mae watched him in-tently, a strange softness veiling the luster of her hazel eyes. Then:
"No, Mr. Beresford," she said, with gentle firmness, laying one little hand—a touch as light as a falling snowflake—on his sleeve, "you must not—shall not—go outside and spend all this long, dreary night in the pitiless storm. You have as much right as I to the shelter of this roof and the comfort of this cheery fire. Do not leave them and go out into the storm unless you wish to make me more unhappy than I am."
He turned and looked curiously at her for a good half minute.
Then, seeing in her clear, honest, hazel eyes that she meant just what she said, he answered simply:
"Then I will stay here, Miss Lisbon."
And throwing himself down upon the opposite side of the glowing hearth, the two talked or fell into troubled silence as their moods inclined them.
The golden sun was bringing out all the gleaming glints in Mae's pretty chestnut hair by the time they found it possible to cross the treacherous gulch.
As they rode homeward both were strangely silent, and Paul's face was white and tense with the fierceness of some in-ward struggle.
After a little he turned to her abruptly as if in haste, and said:
"Miss Lisbon, after last night's adven-ture I suppose you know that there is only one course for us to take. You under-stand me, do you not?"
"I think I do, Mr. Beresford," she an-swered after a brief silence in accents loud-er than a whisper.
"Then"—more hoarsely still—"I ask you to become my wife at once. We can ride to the Rev. Mr. Martin's and have the ceremony performed before we go home at all, and then no one dare say a word against your name."
If he had only been looking at her then, he must have pitied her.
That finely chiselled, strong, yet daintily lovely face of hers crimsoned painfully at first, then grew white as the purest snow, and she trembled so violently that she seemed in danger of falling to the ground.
But she soon rallied, and then her low, clear, silvery voice startled him from his painful reverie.
"Your proposal is a generous one, Mr. Beresford," it said, with a sweet, touch-ing little wave in its accents. "It is man-nily, noble—and it is like yourself. But, with a full understanding of all that it im-plies, I cannot accept it."
He turned, with a look of amazement in his dark, despairing eyes.
"Miss Lisbon—Mae," he ejaculated, "do you know what you are saying? Do you realize the peril to your pure reputa-tion from the riddles which will be only too ready to attack it? My God, have you counted the cost?"
"I have," she answered, turning to him at last, with a brave, sweet smile on her lovely face. "I was not that all through the long, dragging hours of last night. I know that your love is given elsewhere, Paul Beresford, and I will not permit you to wreck the happiness of your own life and—another—simply that you may thus shield the honor of mine. Let those talk who will"—lifting her hand with a gesture of infinite pride. "My character is as stainless as it ever was, and I do not need a forced marriage to maintain its purity."
"God bless you, Miss Lisbon," he mur-mured, leaning over to clasp and kiss the pretty hand which rested lightly on her horse's neck. "If ever you need a defend-er, I am ready to serve you to the last throbb of a loyal, grateful heart!"
Of course the story of Mae's terrible ad-venture was already broadcast throughout the social world, and though Paul Beresford did not let any one remain in igno-rance of Mae's refusal to marry him, nor, indeed, of any other fact in regard to her purity and heroism, still there was plenty of malicious slander, and poor Mae often felt most keenly the bitterness of her po-sition.
But what was Paul Beresford's surprise and disgust when one day he found that Elise Turley, the woman he had loved, was among the persecutors of the girl who had sacrificed so much for her and him.
And one day he electrified Mae Lisbon by saying her liberty.
"Mae, I ask you again to be my wife, and I ask you now because I love and honor you above all other women on this earth. Don't refuse me, darling, after stealing my heart away in that lonely hill-side cabin where I had no chance against the witchery of those lovely, hazel eyes."
—Dublin World.

MAKING'S DREAM OF CIVILIZATION.

There is to be, as in the ancient days, a world empire, not perhaps of centralized and despotic rule, but one so mighty and widespread, so powerful on every continent, so free within and so just and generous without that it shall stand at the head of the world without a rival, to keep peace un-broken, to teach the most powerful nations laws and institutions, to guide the more backward along the way along of right growth, and to prepare the realization of mankind's long dream!—George Burton Adams in Atlantic.

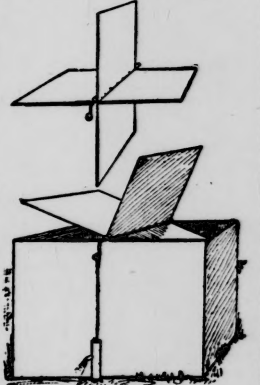
TEACHING.

"Behold," exclaimed the good fairy, "I touch thee with my wand and transform thee from beggar to prince."
Subsequently, however, his beloved touched him without any wand and made him a beggar again.—Detroit Journal.

FARM GARDEN
HOMEMADE WINDMILL.

Recommended by a Nebraska Who Has Used It With Success.

A farmer of Overton, Neb., calls at-tention to a homemade windmill by an illustrated description in Rural New Yorker. He says:
We are located on the Platte river bottom, which here is about nine miles wide. A more fertile country does not ex-ist. The great drawback is lack of rain-fall some seasons. That is being over-come in this (Dawson) county by ir-rigation. Many miles of ditch are now in



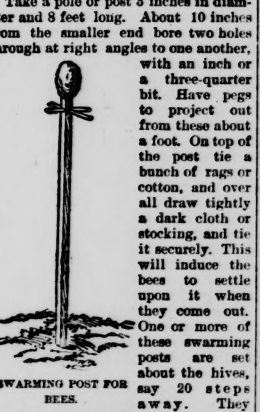
A "GO DEVIL" WINDMILL.

successful operation. Some windmill plants are also doing good service on a small scale. We use sand points driven to the depth of 16 to 24 feet, where we get an endless supply of water. Wind-mills may be turned on and run the year round, and never affect the water supply.

A great many in this part of the country use homemade windmills, of which I send a drawing.
An old buggy axle is used for the shaft, which is set in boxes at the top of the tower, which is a square box. Our prevailing winds are north and south, so the mill is set to face that way. It will run with any wind except a direct side wind. The cost of such a mill is about \$6, and answers the same purpose as a high priced mill. By using large tanks or reservoirs, water may be obtained for irrigating small areas at very little outlay of money, by using this device.

In an explanatory note the editor of the journal quoted says: "This form of windmill is called a 'go devil' in some part of the west. As will be seen from the picture, it is a box without top or bottom set firmly on the ground. The 'windmill' is made like an old fashion-ed water wheel, and is set on the box so that the upper surface is exposed while the ends of the box protect the lower parts. The wind, blowing over the top of the box, turns the wheel over and over, since the blades outside of the box are the only ones that feel the wind."

SWARMING POSTS.



SWARMING POST FOR BEES.

should be set into the ground about 2 feet. After the swarm has settled, set a hive upon the pegs, and they will go into it, according to Farm and Fireside.

BECKKEEPING AT THE NORTH.

Stimulative spring feeding to start brood rearing preparatory to gathering the white honey flow has proved posi-tively injurious at the Vermont station, which reports that such feeding should not be allowed until enough young bees have hatched in the hives to maintain the heat of the colony. Should it become necessary to feed, the advice is to place combs of honey or filled with sugar syrup in the brood chamber where the bees can have access to them. Any manage-ment that will cause bees to become active during cool, windy weather is liable to bring about spring dwindling, which is very demoralizing in lessening the working force necessary to preserve the welfare of the colony until the young bees, with greater vitality, are able to supply the hive. After the weather is settled and warm stimulative feeding may often prove beneficial, particularly if there promises to be a scarcity of honey in the field.

STRAWBERRIES IN NEW YORK.

In 1896 over 100 varieties of straw-berries were grown at the Geneva (N. Y.) station. Of the varieties which were tried there for the first time in 1896, Bissel, Earliest, Enormous, Thompson No. 101, Tobbs and William Belt are considered especially promising. Bostonian, Marshall, Marston and Tennessee have been fruited two seasons and are recommended as worthy of testing.

POTATO CULTURE.

Aroostook Methods Explained by a Maine Farmer—Price Possibilities.

There is a vast difference between the manner of cultivating potatoes in Maine from that practiced in the older sections of the country. A correspondent writing in The New England Homestead from Aroostook county tells all about this difference. Here is what he writes con-cerning the subject:

Most of the seed is planted with a planter and soon after the plants appear in sight the horse hoe is started and about an inch of soil is thrown over the young plants. The object of this is to kill millions of weeds which have start-ed. It also breaks the crust and com-mences to form the hill or ridge, as all potatoes are raised in drills.

If the seed was covered with the horse hoe, just before the plants break ground a pole about 12 feet long, with a chain fastened to each end, and forming a loop back of the pole, is drawn length-wise of the rows by a horse attached to the middle of the pole. It will sweep four rows at a time and remove an inch or two of soil from the tops of the rows, which, together with the small weeds which may have started, is brushed between the rows. Then in a few days the horse hoe is used and a little dirt put over the potatoes. The cultivator is kept running.

In this way work of keeping the weeds down is reduced to a minimum. Of course the machine drops the seed, but if covered with a horse hoe they must be dropped by hand, and in doing it many farmers and their sons have become very expert. A half bushel basket is slung by a strap around the neck and under the left arm. With the left hand in the basket and used in passing the seed to the right hand, the seed is de-posited in the row in almost a steady stream.

The Homestead, while reporting plenty of old potatoes in sight, in con-templating price possibilities during the remainder of the crop year, says: "It must not be forgotten that farmers in many sections are feeding potatoes to live stock very liberally. Further-more, that with the advent of warm spring weather more or less rot in stored stocks is discernible. In a word, while the outlook is not bright for any early material advance it is not impossible that supplies may become exhausted sooner than suggested by all classes of testimony."

New Extra Early Potato.

The Bovee, for which extra claims are made, was included with other early varieties tested on The Rural grounds to show whether any of the new pota-



THE BOVEE POTATO.

atoes were really earlier than the Early Ohio. From this trial, as reported in The Rural New Yorker, "it was esti-mated that the Bovee is at least ten days earlier than the Ohio. Its shape is nearly perfect and its quality excellent."

Spring Seeding to Grass.

Here is what a Massachusetts farmer writes to The New England Homestead: "I usually seed down for mowing. My rule is 10 to 12 pounds of western clover, 18 to 20 quarts of herd's grass and a bushel by measure of uncleaned north-ern redtop per acre, and sometimes this is not enough. Experience has taught me that if we would reap benefitfully we must sow benefitfully. I think that a piece heavily seeded down and the soil well filled with grass roots will stand the dry weather better than one that is lightly seeded. Part of my land is a clay subsoil and part sandy and grav-elly. I have the best success by putting on a good coat of barnyard manure, using from 2 1/2 to 3 bushels of oats per acre and sowing with grass seed as de-scribed above."

Fertilizers on Corn and Rye.

Co-operative experiments with ferti-lizers on corn were carried out on three farms in the state, and the results in two cases are reported, in which the yields were larger where either muriate of potash or nitrate of soda was applied. At the station the yield of rye where barnyard manure or complete com-mercial fertilizers were employed was in-creased, and white mustard sown July 31, after the rye, made the largest growth on plots that had previously re-ceived applications of phosphates.

Haphazard Jottings.

It is stated that pearl millet is too late to mature seed at the Massachusetts station.

The New Hudson Valley Horticultur-al society starts with 150 members and fair prospect of a successful career.

A market gardener, writing from New Haven to The New England Home-stead, says: "The Southport Globe is the onion in demand in this section, being chalky white, free from glaucousness and a good keeper. This is the only va-riety that will meet the requirements of the markets."

Rural New Yorker says, "If lime is to be applied to grass land, it is better to do it quite early in the spring before the grass has started."

It is a common practice in the Con-necticut valley to apply from 300 to 600 pounds of air slaked lime with other ba-sicaco fertilizers a few weeks before plowing.

A Boston gardener reports good re-sults from the use of nitrate of soda on rhubarb. When spread along the rows early in the spring, it helps to an enor-mous yield.

The maple sugar industry in Vermont grows larger every year. This year promises to exceed all others in output.

LOCAL NEWS

May the 7th is Arbor Day.

The Hon. C. Sifton was in town on Wednesday.

Robt. Hall, of Griswold, was in the city last week.

Dr. Hughes, of Souris, gave the MAIL a call yesterday.

Selkirk has now a new Liberal paper, the Journal.

The first C.P.R. boat will leave Owen Sound on Saturday this week.

Miss Paisley will give her next annual entertainment about the 15th of May.

Mrs. Ellis' funeral on Friday from St. Matthews church was largely attended.

Collector of Customs Tennant of Grenada has been bound for "partisanship."

The Rev. S. Macmorine occupied St. Matthew's pulpit morning and evening on Sunday last.

Lieut. Governor Patterson in his visit to the schools on Friday gave the pupils a half holiday.

The license commissioners will meet in this city on the 20th of May to consider applications for liquor licenses.

Barrish & Lindsay have bought several cars of potatoes from J. E. Smith and they are shipping them west.

J. S. Andrews, tailor, is overhauling his shop, re-papering and re-painting till he has most attractive apartments.

The Baptists are going to hold their annual convention in this city in June. Emerson at the present offers good inducements.

Dayin is kicking vigorously for free cottons, implements, etc. Why did he not do this years ago, when he could have got credit for it?

The new officers of the Union C. E. Society are: H. Cater, Pres.; Miss Richmond, Vice-Pres.; Miss Aletta Paisley, Sec.; Miss Craig, Treas.

Mr. Waller, of Woodstock, Ont., has taken the Manitoba management for Sylvester Bros. with head office at Brandon, where he will reside with his family.

The implement importers have very long faces these times. Many of them were holding goods in bond, expecting a drop in the duties, and awake to find them increased.

F. McRae who lives near the Brandon Hill, met with a bad blow on Tuesday night. His stables, houses, etc., were burned accidentally causing a loss of over \$2,000.

For sale at a bargain.—An eight roomed story and a half frame house in the best locality in the city. The price is low and terms of payment will be made to suit any one. Apply at the MAIL office.

Premier Greenway is said to be kicking against the features of the new tariff that specially affect the Northwest farmer. The duties are not certainly in line with the recommendations of the late commission in Winnipeg.

Another estimable citizen went over to the great majority on Sunday morning. Mrs. Shillinglaw, wife of Mr. James Shillinglaw, and mother of Mr. W. H. Shillinglaw, passed quietly away after a lingering illness, in the 61st year of her age. She had lain unconscious for several days before her decease.

During the last few days Emerson has been completely cut off from the outside world by the flood, the place being accessible by boat only. Altogether less than a dozen houses were left unaffected by the water, the people living upstairs for the most part. The tide turned Saturday and the water commenced to subside without loss of life.

The publishers of the "Canadian Manufacturer," Toronto, are preparing to publish, as soon as they become law, the new Canadian, the new American and the British tariffs and the British merchandise Act. These will be of especial interest to all importers and dealers of the country, and should call for a very extensive edition of that enterprising journal.

Rev. Dr. Potts, of Toronto, one of the Methodist divines, gave Brandon people an intellectual treat on Tuesday night in the Methodist church. The Doctor took for his subject "How beautiful on the Mount are the feet of Him who brings Good Tidings," and gave a grand discourse, delighting the large audience of mixed denominations. The Doctor is on a trip to the coast and may possibly preach here on his return.

A meeting of the cyclists of the city was held in the city hall Wednesday night, when the Brandon Bicycle Club was re-organized for the season. The membership fee was placed at \$1, instead of \$2, as in past years. After some discussion, it was decided that the club affiliate with the Canadian Wheelmen's association. The following officers were elected for the year: Patron, Judge Cumberland; honorary presidents, John Inglis, Henry Meredith and D. A. Reesor; president, R. M. Matheson; vice-president, A. D. Rankin; secretary, G. B. Coleman; captain, A. B. Fleming; first lieutenant, Hugh Campbell; second lieutenant, T. A. Burns; bugler, E. H. White; executive committee, J. W. Fleming, F. J. Dixon, Dr. J. Dixon and James O'Shea.

At a meeting of the directors of the Western Agricultural and Arts Association held Thursday afternoon, called for the purpose of considering the advisability of changing the dates of the exhibition, it was decided to fix the date for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 2nd, 3rd and 5th of August. The change was made so as to coincide the Carberry and Portage la Prairie shows, who apparently did not take kindly to the association holding its exhibition during the week previous, being the week on which they intend holding their shows. The committee, consisting of Messrs. Bedford and Fleming, who met the directors of the Portage and Carberry societies, recommended that the change be made and their report was adopted.

R. W. Philp, Berresford, is now a J. 17

Mr. Jas. H. Bartlet, of Souris, was in the city last week.

For all the numerous human ills take Fleming's No. 9 Liver Pills.

It is said one half the seedling is in arly done around this vicinity.

W. J. Kennedy is the Liberal candidate in Dennis for the Local House.

There is nothing new to report in the flood on any portion of the Red River.

The Tories don't appear to be "in it" even in Nova Scotia. In the general elections last week but 5 Conservatives were returned.

Sir Richard Cartwright says they have purged Canada of its greatest curse protection. The Massey-Harris Co. who have reduced raw materials and the 20 per cent on implements retained can afford to laugh in their sleeves over that.

Evidently the electors of Winnipeg and Macdonald continuities are not tired of the Laurier government yet.

On Tuesday Winnipeg elected Jameson, Grit, by over 1,000 majority, and Rutherford, Grit, defeated Kenneth McKenzie by some 600.

There is a report current to the effect that Messrs. Mowat, Joly, Mulock and Dobell are to retire from Laurier's Cabinet. On account of their age we might look for the retirement of the first two at any time, but it would be hard to explain the retirement of the latter two.

The McKelvie Chemical Fire Engine manufactured by a local industry, the Brandon Machine Works Co., has again been the means of preventing what might otherwise have been a serious matter for Virden. It appears that Kelly's restaurant took fire somewhere in the cellar on Sunday the 18th inst. An alarm was given at 4 o'clock and by use of the engine mentioned the fire was speedily overcome. It is quite a long time since the Virden people bought it and this was the first opportunity they have had to test it, and the good work done in this instance has given a feeling of security from fire which they had not before enjoyed. All villages throughout the country should have this protection.

We never know what moment a fire may break out and lay a village in ruins. Business men throughout the country see that you have good fire protection.

The lecture given by Rev. Hugh Pedley, of Winnipeg, was as might be expected from the high reputation the reverend gentleman has as a lecturer, a rare treat. The church was fairly well filled by a representative audience of the different denominations. Dr. Fleming took the chair and with a brief speech called on Mr. Douglas Deans for a solo which was well received. The lecturer dealt with his subject in a masterly manner, the ambiguous word "Matches" proving a theme, even more varied, in the hands of the lecturer, than its name would suggest. The lucid match was shown to be symbolic of the advance of civilization. The matrimonial matches, of course, elicited the interest of the audience, the different classes being humorously illustrated. At the close of the lecture the chairman in a few witty remarks said that the lecturer proved a match for his subject. The evening was brought to a close by a beautiful solo by Miss M. Fleming. Miss Fleming possessed a rich powerful voice with great scope, when it would be a pleasure to hear often.

ALUM IN OUR BREAD.

Shall we Drive Slow Poison From Our Breakfast Table.

A nuisance that troubled England fifty years ago is now rapidly spreading in this country; that is, putting Alum in the bread we eat. This question is causing a great deal of discussion at the present moment, as it is revealed that alum is being used as a substitute for cream of tartar in baking powders. A very large percentage of the baking powders sold on the market contains alum. Much timely alarm is felt at the wholesale use of alum in bread, biscuit and pastry. To young children, growing girls, nursing mothers and persons of weakly frame, alum bread, eaten morning, noon and evening is most harmful. It is the small quantity taken at every meal that does the mischief. Alum is cheap, costing but two cents a pound, while cream of tartar costs 30c, and the high price of cream of tartar has led cheap baking powder to be made of alum. If the reader wants to know something of the corrosive qualities of alum let him touch a piece to his tongue then reflect how it acts on the tender, delicate coating of the stomach.

The Scientific American publishes a list some time since of alum baking powders, which is of great value at this time. Following is a condensed list compiled from official reports: "Atlantic and Pacific," "Crown," "Davis O.K.," "Gem," "Silver Star," "Snowdrift," "Star."

There are, in addition to the foregoing list, in the Scientific American, a number of such powders sold in Winnipeg that were not found in the eastern stores.

Following is a list of the most prominent:

"White Star".....Contains Alum. (The Dyson Gibson Co., Winnipeg.)

"Golden Seal".....Contains Alum. (Williams & Hilton, Winnipeg.)

"Art".....Contains Alum. (T. M. Mayell & Co., London, Ont.)

"Our Own".....Contains Alum. (H. McBain, Winnipeg.)

"Newman's".....Contains Alum. (Century Co., Boston, Ont.)

"Hargrave's".....Contains Alum. (T. G. Hargrave & Co., Winnipeg.)

BRANDON INFANTRY COMPANY.

Uniforms, rifles and side-arms will be served out at the armory, Fleming block, Friday evening, April 30th, at 7.30. Class firing at the rifle range, Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Company drill will commence on Monday, May 3rd. Parade at 7.30 p.m., at the bicycle grounds, 15th street, in uniform with rifles, side-arms and pouches.

The next issue of THE MAIL will be the last. All our subscribers will be supplied with either The Sun or The Times by agreement between these two papers.

The Brandon Central Creamery is now in full running order, cream has already been received from Beresford, Pipestone, McGregor, Rapid City, Oak River and Douglas as well as from the surrounding neighborhood. The largest amount so far has come in from Rapid City and Douglas. The first shipment of butter was made to Nelson, B. C. last week.

A new joint eastbound tariff on live stock in car loads, from Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Calgary, Macleod and points in the west, to Chicago, Milwaukee and common points over the Soo line has been issued by the C.P.R., and to come into effect on May 1st. The rates are: Cars of 30 feet in length, \$150 for horses, \$140 for cattle, cars of 30 to 33 feet in length, \$160 for horses, \$150 for cattle, stable or palace cars, 36 feet in length, \$174.25 for horses, \$164.25 for cattle.

NOW FOR BARGAINS.

As we have sold out the MAIL newspaper and must clear out the bookstore within two weeks we offer unprecedented bargains in Wall Paper, General Stationery, Inks, Blank Books, School Books, Miscellaneous Books and everything in the store. A hint to the wise is sufficient. All MAIL and Bookstore accounts rendered must be paid at once.

W. C. T. U. Notes.

One of King Alcohol's latest devices for the ensnaring of our boys and girls is the so-called "soft drink" of the soda fountain. Many of the innocent looking beverages with which women are in the habit of refreshing themselves during a day's shopping and which are so popular with school girls, contain alcoholic liquor, and many young people through their use, no doubt unwittingly acquire a taste for stimulants which later on is likely to fasten upon them, a terrible habit. The Central W.C.T.U. of Chicago in executive session last week, discussed this growing danger of the soda fountain, but decided that the only way to counteract the evil is to warn its patrons against certain drinks dispensed at these counters. So the girls and their mothers, too, are admonished that beverages which masquerade under the alluring names of "velvets," "sherry," "flips," "creme de menthe," and the like are to be tabooed by every self-respecting woman and girl, in fact, by every man, woman and child who would not knowingly partake of intoxicants.

PHOTOGRAPHY

Special reduction in Photographs, Portrait Frames, etc., from cabinet up to 18-22, for one month only to clear out stock for spring repairs.

Latest styles Frames will arrive in a few days.

A.B. THOM'S

STUDIO

Miller Block, Brandon.

IE EVERY STITCH

In our clothes could speak they'd never stop telling their good points. As it is you have to wear them to find out what they are worth. Of course the fact is widely known that our suits look and fit perfectly. But this is not our stronghold. We claim to give better value for your money than any concern in the Clothing Business.

We can make a nice pant at \$ 3.50 suit at 18.00

See our stock which for variety up-to-date patterns is not surpassed in the city.

J.S. Andrews

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Opposite Smith & Burton's.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE (MENTIONING THIS PAPER) AND BUY BY MAIL.

LIBERALITY IS IT'S OWN REWARD



Liberality in business is sure to bring liberal patronage. Genuinely low prices on high-grade groceries are sure to bring wise buyers to the store. "Low prices" doesn't mean ridiculous prices. It merely means a price that is lower than any others fellows and which yet gives us a reasonable profit.

Unless you buy of us, you unnecessarily pay a retailer's profit. If you buy of us the retailer's profit is yours—we sell at wholesale prices.

Ideal Blue	per pound	20c
Colman's Azure Blue	" "	24c
Ball Blue	" "	10c
Gold Dust Washing Powder	" packet	25c
Gillette's Lye	" tin	10c
Pearline	" packet	7 1/2c
Putz Pomade (for polishing)	" tin	10c
Daly & Martin's Furniture Polish	" jar	20c
Sapolio	" cake	15c
Washboards	each	15c, 18c, 25c

Smith & Burton Laundry Soap } 6 bars for 25c

Best Laundry Soap sold

London Electric Soap

Dingmans Electric Soap

Wool Soap (does not shrink Wollens)

Washing Soda

Washing Crystal

Fibre Tubs, each \$1.00, 1.25, 1.35, 1.50

Wooden Tubs, each 60c, 75c, 90c, 1.00

Steel Wire Hoop Tubs 75c, 90c 1.00

Pure Bluestone, 20 pounds \$1.00

Pure Ontario Maple Syrup (extra fine) half gallon tins 75c

Good Quebec Maple Syrup per quart 30c

Canadian Pacific Railway.

DIRECT ROUTE TO ALL EASTERN PORTS.

Montreal and Toronto

Direct Connection with Ocean Steamers at

HALIFAX,

ST. JOHN,

NEW YORK.

Baggage checked to European Destination.

KASLO, NELSON, and

ROSSLAND,

and all points in the—FAR FAMED—

Kootenay and Silvery Sloean.

To CHINA AND JAPAN

via the famous EMPRESS STEAMERS from Vancouver:

Empress of Japan.....April 19

Empress of India.....May 10

Empress of China.....May 31

To HONOLULU,

AUSTRALIA.

NEW ZEALAND.

via the Can. Aus. Line from Vancouver

Mioeraw.....May 8

Warrimoo.....June 5

Apply for particulars to J. H. LONG-

WORTH, Agent; F. C. PATERSON,

City Ticket Agent, or write to

ROBERT KERR,

Traf. Mgr., Winnipeg.

Tenders Wanted.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 7th of May, for the erection of a Foresters' Hall in the village of Nesbitt, according to plans and specifications, which can be seen at the office of J. H. Mason, Nesbitt.

Tenders to be sealed and marked tenders for Foresters' Hall. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. W. CLARK, Nesbitt, Man.

Farm for Sale.

130 acres under crop, 70 acres ready for wheat. You can run 6 loads a day to the market. Apply to

FRED. ORCHARD, McGregor.

TO RENT.

A most conveniently situated seven roomed residence. Fences and well and all conveniences on the premises. Terms reasonable. Apply to the undersigned on 12th street, just south of Princess Avenue.

JOSEPH DRIVER.

ASTOUNDING - BARGAINS IN

Christmas and other groceries viz

20 lbs Currants for	\$1 00
20 lbs Raisins	1 00
20 lbs Prunes	1 00
20 lbs Sugar	1 00
17 lbs Dried Apples	1 00
Orange & Lemon peel	20c
Ess. Lemon & Vanilla	10
3 lbs Corn Starch	10
Mince Meat	15
Cans Canned Fruit	25
3 lbs Candies	15
1 lb Can Baking Powder	15
Black Pepper	15
Allspice	15
Cassa	20
5 Gallons Coal Oil	\$1 40

Lemons, Oranges, Apples and Biscuits very cheap.

SPECIAL—

We will give you a regular 40c Black or Japan Tea for 25c; also a 50c Indian or Ceylon Tea for 30c.

NOTE—

We are prepared to give you the best value obtainable in Brandon.

SYMINGTON & CO.

10th Street, Brandon.

IF YOU WANT SOMETHING

GOOD TRY A PACKAGE OF

Blue Ribbon

Tea.

STRONG, FRAGRANT AND

DELICIOUS

Packed expressly for

A. M. PERCIVAL, Grocer

BRANDON, MANITOBA.

Don't Hesitate!

You will be losing an opportunity that will not occur again this spring if you do not act at once. Some friend will be showing you some Rare Bargains they secured here from the "McMaster Bankrupt Stock.

Choice Table Linens, Choice Towelings, Choice White and Colored Bed Quilts, Choice Sheetings, Pillow Cottons or other Staple Goods which they got at about HALF PRICE. Prompt action now will make dollars for you.

We would like to have you compare our Spring Suits and Overcoats with any goods in Manitoba for quality, style and value.

Comparison is what we seek. Quality for quality, price for price every department of the Great Store.

Just a sprinkling of Furs and other winter goods left; will turn them over to you at one half manufacturers cost to produce by calling at once.

We are as busy as nailers opening up New Goods of every good kind from all parts of the world. You will find a wealth of newness and variety in every department of the Big Store that you will look in vain for elsewhere.

A Great Many People

Have secured their Spring Carpets during the great discount sale. We would just remind those that have not yet taken advantage of it that the sale is nearing a close.

You had better investigate Carpet Prices now.

Ladies' Parlor Writing Desk this week \$5.90, regular price \$5.75.

WILSON, RANKIN & CO

BRANDON'S GREATEST STORE.